Sunday Edition. | COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE. | Eight Pages.

NUMBER 5235 COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SUNDAY, JULY 6, 1890. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE BERLIN BUDGET.

The War Cloud Hanging Over the Balkans Threatening.

German Policy on the Bulgarian Question Changed.

Bismarck Will Not Enter the Reichstag at Present.

A Celebration in Honor of the American Riflemen.

News From Berlin.

[Copyrighted 1890, by N. Y. Associated Press.]

BERLIN, July 5 There are growing signs of an impending storm in the Balkans The situation is so grave that the holiday vacations of the leading officials of the foreign office have been stopped A momentous change appears to have occurred in Germany's policy in the Balkans Instead of pursuing the semi neutral diplomacy of Prince Bismarck, the emperor has directed Herr Radowitz to advise the porte how to meet the contending claims of Bulgaria and Russia. Thus instructed, through Chancellor Caprivi, Radowitz has promised the porte an early solution of the Bulgarian troubles in harmony with the Berlin treaty and also that endeavors will be made to meet the Russian war indemnity

The emperor's scheme of settlement, according to the accepted report in diplomatic circles, involves the displacing of Prince Ferdinand and the substitution of Prince Karl of Sweden as the ruler of Bulgaria in his stead. The reports of this scheme seem to have received weight from Emperor William's conference with Prince Arthur at Christiana Though the financial proposals have not been formally communicated to Russia, it is reported that De Giers, the Russian prime minister, has received an intimation of their nature with the statement that they were not satisfactory to Russia He stated that Russia did not want to be concerned in rearranging the Turkish debt, and preferred to hold the porte directly to its engagements. His response means that Russia will not let go her grip on Turkey's neck, given by the war debt

A general explosion in the Balkans may occur before the powers have time to consider Emperor William's proposals Greece and Servia have added to the general imbroglio by each presenting notes to the porte to the effect that any concession to Bulgaria would require similar concessions to the Greek and Servian nationalities The Servian note also declares that the absence of law and order in Macedonia exposes the Servians to continuous outrage, and demands instant remedy. An uprising in Bulgaria is likely at any moment to give the signal for a general conflict Colonel Nicoliaeff, Major Panitza's brother in law, who is one of the most popular officers in the Bulgarian army is in Macedonia watching for a chance to start a revolt.

The renouncing of Prince Bismarck's visit to England is due to the altered aspect of foreign affairs He will go to his estate at Esconbausen, and thence to Gastein, where Count Kalnoky, the Austro Hungary prime minister, will also recruit his health. The Hamburger Nachrichter says that Bismarck will not enter the reichstag at present If he is driven to oppose the government he would prefer to represent a national liberal constituency, he now being more in sympathy with that party than with the conservatives

Despite the opposition in the English parliament the Anglo German agreement relative to African territory is considered here as absolutely safe. The German ambassador at London has the assurance of Lord Salisbury that the government is causing its supporters to know that it will stand or fall by the compact and has secured a majority.

It is reported that the inability of Major Wissmann to return to Africa is due to the morphine habit he has contracted. During his long service in the dark continent he suffered from insomnia to such an extent that he was obliged to resort to narcotics.

Two thousand persons attended the celebration in the winter garden of the Central hotel to night, in honor of the visiting American riflemen.

Re entry of Chinese.

WASHINGTON, July 5 Acting Secretary Batcheller has issued the following instructions in regard to the re entry into the United States of Chinese after a visit to China:

1. Chinamen who are laborers are under the exclusion act of October 1, 1888, and are absolutely debarred from landing in the United States, unless it be for transit across United States territory under the department regulations issued in July, September and December, 1889

2 Chinamen not laborers and who may have heretofore resided in the United States are not prevented by the existing law or treaty from returning to the United States after visiting China or elsewhere No certificates or other papers, however, are issued either by the department or any of its subordinate officers to show that they are entitled to land in the United States, but it is suggested that such persons should, before leaving the United States provide themselves with such proofs of their identity as may be deemed proper, and showing that they have been residents of the United States and that they are not laborers, so they can present the same to, and be identified by the collector of customs at the port where they may desire to enter.

3. Chinese persons, not laborers, who may come to the United States for the first time are only entitled to land upon compliance with section three of the act of July 5, 1884, which prescribes that such persons "shall obtain permission and be identified as so entitled, by the Chinese government, or by such other foreign government of which at the time such Chinese persons shall be subjects"

Keg of Powder Explodes.

SCOTTDALE, PA., July 5 A keg containing 50 pounds of powder exploded in August Smith's grocery at Industry, this evening, injuring seven children, four fatally The store was a resort for children, and at the time of the accident a large number were present firing crackers The powder exploded with terrific force, lifting the building, which was a two story structure, from its foundation, and wrecking it completely

August Smith, jr, aged 14, was burned to a crisp John Branner, aged 10, Geo Kohler aged eight, and Willie Kohler, aged six, were fatally injured. Three others were badly burned, but will recover Several kegs of powder stood in the cellar, and a more horrible calamity was averted by the prompt work of neighbors in extinguishing the fire

Hawaii has a New Cabinet.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5 Advices from Hawaii by the steamer Mariposa to day state that a member of the opposition proposed a vote of lack of confidence in the ministry on June 13 in the legislature This grew out of a refusal of Foreign Minister Austin to lay before the house certain documents regarding the proposed treaty with the United States There was a spirited debate on the matter, and the vote resulted in a tie, 24 to 24 The cabinet promptly resigned and the king has appointed a new one, as follows John Adams Cummins, minister of foreign affairs, Godfrey Brown, finance, Charles Spencer, interior and Arthur Peterson, attorney general

Drowned in the Delaware

PHILADELPHIA July 5 Six men were out rowing to day on the Delaware river, when the boat capsized and William Sherry and George E Mitchell were drowned The others were rescued by a boat that put out from the shore

Republican Silver Conferees.

WASHINGTON, July 5. The republican members of the conference committee on the silver bill were in session to day It was the intention to hold a regular conference but Representative Bland, of the house conferees, and Harris, of the senate conferees, were absent The principal question discussed, it is understood, was in regard to the amount of silver to be purchased monthly, whether it shall be 4 500,000 ounces or $4,500,000 worth. The proposition to strike out the bullion redemption feature was also the subject of some discussion, but no final decision on either point was arrived at

State Democratic Committee.

DENVER, July 5 The democratic state central committee met at the Markham hotel this morning C S Thomas presided as chairman of the committee and Col Olney Newell was secretary Among those present were ex Governor Adams, C. F. Hoyt, General Carstarphen and others After considerable discussion on various matters it was agreed to leave the date for calling the state convention to a committee The committee on apportionment will meet on August 2nd.

McAuliffe-Slavin Match.

LONDON, July 5 The arrangements to match Joe McAuliffe and Slavin for the Ormonde club stakes were completed to-day Lord Lonsdale advised Madden to accept the terms offered as he considered them fair. As a sportsman, he thought he could not advise otherwise. Madden took Lonsdale's advice and the articles will be signed early next week Madden says he never had any objection to the Ormonde club but he preferred to have Lord Lonsdale's advice.

West Virginia Storm Swept.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., July 5 The fourth destructive storm of the week passed over this locality yesterday, flooding cellars, damaging the streets, and sweeping away crops. A sudden and heavy rain fall deluged the Kanawha and Muskingum valleys An unofficial estimate places the damage in the Muskingum valley at half a million dollars Much of this damage is to government works for the improvement of navigation

Farmers Meet in Emporia.

EMPORIA, Kas, July 5 The Farmers alliance and other kindred organizations united in one of the grandest demonstrations to day ever held in this city. There was a procession five miles long, and 20,000 people were in line. No such turnout of farmers was ever witnessed in this part of the state. The speakers were L L. Polk, president of the National alliance, Ralph Beaumont and other prominent members

Missionary Murdered

ROCKVILLE, Ind, July 5 A letter just received from Persia gives the details of the murder of Mrs John M Wright, an American Presbyterian missionary, at Salmas, Persia, in April A native school teacher killed her with a dagger in revenge for being discharged from her employ. Mrs. Wright was beautiful and highly accomplished. She had been married about four years.

Knights Gathering for Conclave.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 5. General Carnahan, commander of the Uniform rank, K. of P. order, reached Milwaukee to day and with his staff went directly into camp. The representatives of numerous state and regimental organizations have arrived and are preparing the way for their delegations. The conclave begins on Monday.

Nihilists Sentenced.

PARIS, July 5. The trial of the nihilists resulted in the conviction of Reinstein, Nahschidge, Kanohinizefa, Lavrenius, Lavaff and Orwawski, each of whom was sentenced to three years imprisonment and fined 200 francs. Anna, the wife of Reinstein, and a female physician named Fromberg were acquitted.

Spain a New Cabinet.

MADRID, July 5 A new cabinet has been formed as follows: Prime minister, Canovas del Castille; foreign affairs, the duke of Lilnan; finance, Coscavon; interior, Silva; justice, Villaverd; commerce, Isco; war general, Azcarraga; marine admiral, Berenger, and colonies, Fabre.

Conflicting Orders.

PETOSKEY, Mich, July 5 Conflicting orders resulted in a collision between a freight train and passenger train between Bayview and Odin this morning. Miss Weller, of Detroit, was fatally injured and a dozen other people more or less seriously hurt

says He was Drugged.

Andre M Shivers, the man who was found unconscious from morphine upon the Ruxton creek trail, is still in Manitou and is recovering. He worked at McCloskey's grocery store on Huerfano street until a short time ago when he entered into a partnership with Mr W. J. Aurand and started the Mascotte store at 101 South Tejon street He was to have paid in his share of the money for the stock, but it is said he did not and on Wednesday he disappeared without a word of warning He claims that he was drugged and robbed Wednesday afternoon near where he was found and that he laid there until Friday afternoon when he was discovered by a party coming down from the peak He told the parties who found him that he took the morphine with suicidal intent, but has changed his story since. He has wealthy relatives in New York and they have been communicated with concerning him.

THEY ALL WANT IT.

More Interviews on the Tejon Street Crossing Subject.

The Sentiment Practically Unanimous in the Matter.

The People Unite in Demanding Another Under-Crossing.

Dangers of the Nevada Avenue Crossing Testified to.

They All Want a Safe Outlet South by Way of Tejon Street.

A Complete Guide for Misinformed Aldermen Furnished.

The expressions of opinion from the citizens and taxpayers of Colorado Springs with regard to the Tejon street under-crossing continue to come in, and the GAZETTE is glad to be able to add this morning another lot of evidence to that published yesterday as to what the people want and demand in this matter. It was stated, yesterday, that only one man had been found who regarded the Nevada avenue crossing as offering a sufficient accommodation for travelers on the southern road. The record is unchanged to day. The demand for an under crossing at Tejon street is practically unanimous The necessity for it is everywhere acknowledged, and the pressing need for it at once is on all sides realized

Perhaps some of the members of the board of aldermen who assisted in the shelving of this important matter at the last meeting did so through misinformation as to what the public wanted. They cannot offer this as an excuse for any further delay. The GAZETTE has laid before them in black and white the wishes of the people The following expressions of opinion will serve to throw additional light on the subject and to emphasize the fact that the public want the Tejon street crossing and want it now

J. J. Hagerman I have made a personal examination of the Nevada avenue under crossing, and of the road from there to the point where the motor line ascends the hill to Broadmoor. I believe the whole thing is outrageously dangerous, so much so that I cannot see how the city can escape liabilities in case of any accident, which is sure to come unless a safe outlet for travel to the south is speedily provided How our common council could have given any company the right to establish such a death trap is a mystery. It is only equalled in stupidity by the refusal of the council to provide a safe crossing at Tejon street, which can be done for so little money. The Tejon street road should be continued south in as direct a line as possible to a junction with the Cheyenne canon road so people can visit the canons with safety. Under present arrangements this is impossible. If the city has not money immediately available for this improvement, it should be borrowed, as the emergency is such as to fully justify it. One accident might easily cost the city four times the cost of the Tejon street under crossing

Judson Bent—The Tejon street under crossing should be put in by all means. I had an experience at the Nevada avenue under crossing on the 4th of July with a livery horse. I supposed I was going to get by without meeting an electric car, but just as I got into the cut a car turned in. I had my family get out of the buggy and I went to the horse's head and held him. He became perfectly frantic and the motor car had to come almost to a standstill before it got by.

W. H Sanford I consider the present crossing of the Rio Grande outrageous, and the sooner we get a safe under-crossing the better. My boy is boarding out that way and I am worried whenever I know he is to cross the track. I do not desire my family to drive that way.

Franc O. Wood Probably no one can better appreciate the GAZETTE'S recent articles on the Nevada avenue under crossing than I For the last 10 days I have been going in and out of town three to four times a day, and I have never gone under that bridge without a very great fear of danger close at hand The deep cut makes it impossible to see or hear trains, and the chances of meeting with a train of cars on one side and a train above are not in the least overstated by you When the masons begin to build the stone abutments and the noise of the hammers and derrick hoisting engine is added to the other dangers the crossing will be practically closed again, for no one but a blind man would attempt then to risk the lives of his family or friends in such a death trap. I am personally and thoroughly acquainted with the crossing near Cascade, where the recent horrible accident happened, and, though it is bad enough, in all conscience this other is worse Recently I bought a home place for myself on the Cheyenne road, relying on the common sense of the city council to see the evident necessity there was of opening Tejon street down at once. I am now practically shut off from my friends, as very few have the courage to come and see me through what are real and not imagined dangers Last evening I was obliged to go all the way around by the Cheyenne Manitou road, in order to allay the fears of some friends I was driving into town. It took me over three miles out of my road and used up lots of time. I hope that by constant urging you can bring the members of the city council to see where the best interest of the citizens and tourists lie

C. L. Tutt I feel so strongly on the subject that you can report me as saying almost anything about it. I feel angry with people who take a position any other way, so essential do I consider this Tejon street under-crossing.

W. M. Hatch It seems to me that the course pursued by your paper regarding the Tejon street under crossing must be fully approved by all who are truly interested in the welfare of the city. The grade crossing at Cascade avenue was doubtless intended to be temporary, for men of a moderate degree of intelligence could hardly expect that such a death trap would be tolerated long But the under-crossing at Nevada is if possible, ten times worse. I do not believe there is one horse in a hundred that can enter that crossing with the lights and shadows trembling under his feet, meet a motor car suddenly by his side, endure the crash of a steam engine and its ponderous train overhead, or hear its rumble and the screech of its whistle as it dashes along without becoming totally uncontrollable There could be little hope of escaping death or great bodily harm under such circumstances, which are likely to occur frequently. It is a pertinent question being asked by many, why the city council is so prompt to confer permanent and valuable privileges on a few individuals without a petition from the people and with scant deliberation, while it tosses aside as of little or no consequence, the petition of respectable citizens and large taxpayers asking for the opening up of Tejon street. This under crossing is urgent and the duty of the council imperative unless they have determined to cut off travel to the south and to the canons.

Rev. James B Gregg—An under crossing should certainly be made at so dangerous a point Not to provide one seems to me a willful neglect that is little short of criminal.

George T. Witten, manager Western Union—Certainly we should have an additional crossing at Tejon street and it should not be at grade We have now no safe outlet to the south

C A. Eldridge We should have the under crossing at Tejon street as quickly as possible

Dr. Hazlehurst I suppose the council will wait until someone is killed and then they will feel bad about it.

Leopold Robertson—The Tejon street under crossing should be built if it has to be done by private subscriptions. I have looked at the Nevada avenue under crossing and I do not wish to drive that way much.

Assessor Perkins—I think the best thing is a safe under crossing at Nevada avenue, the next best thing is an under crossing at Tejon street and next to that one at Cascade avenue. Give the women a safe drive to the mountains with their babies

H. A. Wilson It is only an evidence of our uncivilized state in America that we permit grade crossings any where It is the only country in the world that is so lax I came near being killed at that Nevada avenue crossing a few years ago. We should have safe under crossings, to the south and everywhere.

Judge Severy—In my judgment safety is the first element to be considered, and if, from any reason, the present Nevada avenue under crossing is not reasonably safe or cannot be speedily made so, then one should be provided which will be safe, and it should be an under crossing, or an overhead crossing, which ever may be most feasible, but in no event should it be a grade crossing

M Kennedy There should not be a grade crossing in the city The worst mistake has always been in not arranging the matter when the roads are allowed to enter the city

F. B Hill I signed the petition for the Tejon street under crossing because I thought it an absolute necessity My old horse is very gentle but the electric cars frighten him greatly and I thought at the time that I would not like to be caught in that Nevada avenue cut with him

E. W. Giddings I want to see the Tejon street under crossing go in, and will do all I can to foster it If the additional cost of a temporary under crossing is only $300 I would rather pay one tenth of it myself than to see a grade crossing put in.

Ex-Alderman Barnes You have heard my opinion of grade crossings both in and out of the council for years Even if the electric road did not pass through the Nevada avenue cut there should be an under-crossing at Tejon street I gave up my horse and buggy this spring largely because my wife and I are afraid of these railroad crossings, and it is almost impossible to drive any distance without crossing a track

Vaux & Coe, liverymen The Nevada avenue under crossing is a death trap, and the Tejon street under-crossing should be put right through. It is some thing in which money should not be considered

D. B Fairley Looking at the way in which some other things have been done, I consider it an outrage the way the crossings have been neglected heretofore about this town. I have been on numerous committees to solicit subscriptions for projects to benefit the city, and I always found the Broadmoor people quite liberal, so that it seems to me a policy of spite against them is very poor argument.

Louis R. Ehrich As to the pressing, urgent, immediate necessity of an under-crossing at South Tejon street, there can be but one opinion and there probably is but one opinion No doubt, our own council are unanimously of the same opinion, but they probably did not fully appreciate the extreme urgency of the matter I feel assured that they will hasten to take action which will satisfy the demands of the public I regret deeply that it seems impossible for any one to warmly advocate any public measure without having motives of self-interest straightway flung at him. It shows that our standards of public spirit are of a low order and that the belief in the exercise of unselfish public duty has almost ceased to exist.

E. Barnett, proprietor of the Antlers—It is a mistake that the under crossings have not been built before, and one that cannot be remedied too soon The electric roads are a necessity and it was right to give them an under-crossing, but there should also be one for driving free from the tracks

L. E. Dwinell The GAZETTE is right in its movement for a safe crossing I used to live at Battle Creek, Mich At a grade crossing on the Michigan Central in that town there have been eight people killed to my knowledge, and that crossing is twice as safe a one as the Cascade crossing

Henry C. Lowe I have a very quiet, steady horse but I do not dare to run the risk of meeting a motor car under the South Nevada avenue under crossing I do not think the city had any right to give up their roads to private corporations without providing other new roads for the public

John L. Ardnit—I have seen the crossings provided by the council for the people, and consider them so dangerous that I will not allow my family to go to Cheyenne canon until a safer way is found The people I have met are unanimous in demanding that the council take prompt and immediate action in this matter.

Professor Strieby—I think the city is under obligations to give the people a safe outlet to the south This the city does not have now, and will not have when the South Nevada avenue under crossing is finished It is not right to ask tourists to go to Cheyenne canon and not give them a safe way to go there I am heartily in favor of this agitation

A Farmer Bunkoed.

BEAVER FALLS, Pa, July 5 Joseph Shannon, a wealthy farmer living near here has been swindled out of $9000 by a couple of sharpers, at the old game of bunko.

OUR PERFECTION COFFEE Takes the Cake. Be Sure and Try It.

A. HEMENWAY & SON.

Fancy Groceries.

THOS. HUGHES,

110 Pike's Peak Ave, Midland Blk.

The only retail Fancy Grocery House in the city that makes Imported and Domestic Fancy Groceries a specialty, carrying a full line of choice

Teas and Coffees, Cocoas, Chocolates,

Olives, Olive Oil, Imported and Domestic Jams, Jellies, Preserves, Sardines, Fish, etc.

ARMOUR & CO'S

Celebrated Star Special Hams and Breakfast Bacon

EMPSON'S SEEDLESS TOMATOES,

I guarantee as much for your money, quality of goods considered, as any store in the city.

Telephone 82.

Little -:- Things

Make Up the Sum of

HUMAN LIFE.

The ocean is an aggregation of drops of water, the land of grains of sand.

IT { The fly in your soup, The mosquito in your bedroom,
SW { The corn on your foot,
IS { The dust in your eye,

That makes life a burden As Browning says.

"The little more and how much it is;
And the little less and what worlds away."

A Penny

Is a little thing, but a dollar is only an aggregation of pennies, and without the penny there is no dollar Fortunes are founded on pennies, hence the proverb

"Take care of the pennies, and the pounds will take care of themselves."

This brings us to the point we want to make

Our Prices Are

Always a Little Lower

THAN ANY OTHERS.

Only a few pennies, perhaps, but always *something* lower. In the aggregate

We Save You Dollars.

Think this matter over, and remember that "many a mickle makes a muckle."

H. G. SHIMPP'S,

Clothier, Hatter and Furnisher,

One Price and Value for Your Money.

No. 15 N. Tejon St.

N. B. Open every night this week until 9 p. m.

PIKE'S PEAK!

Via Manitou & Pike's Peak Trail.

Twelve miles shorter than any other route to the Summit Through Englemann's Canon, Ruxton Glen and Ruxton Park. Scenery unrivaled for grandeur.

The Half-Way house is four miles from Manitou, with ample accommodation for fifty guests. Rates $3 00 per day, $12.00 per week.

Saddle ponies and mules for all points of interest Grand View Rock, Cameron's Cone, Glacier Canon, Lake Moraine, Seven Lakes and Dark Canon reached by easy trails.

T. T. PALSGROVE, Prop

NOW IS.

Your Chance!

$105 Bed-Room Suit for $75.
95 " " " 70.
90 " " " 65.
80 " " " 55.

THESE ARE ALL

Spring Styles!

AND

Fine Finished Goods.

De La VERGNE Furniture Co.,

125, 127 & 129 S. Tejon St.

M. L. DE COURSEY!

Real Estate Agent,

NO. 12½ SOUTH TEJON STREET.

PRINCIPAL AGENT FOR SALE OF LOTS IN

PARRISH'S ADDITION!

THE WEST END ADDITION,

A new allotment of a ten-acre tract just north of Parrish's Addition and south of the Mesa Road, where you can buy lots at first prices; on the ground floor, so to speak. And

CALVERT HEIGHTS

Adjoining Bott's Additions to Colorado City, the Midland Shops, and the Glassworks.

RAPID TRANSIT NORTH, SOUTH, EAST and WEST

Through Parrish's.

You Can Make More Money by Buying Lots in Parrish's Addition of me Now, than in Any Other Part of the City.

But Everyone Cannot Get a Lot in Parrish's,

And to the Disappointed ones I would say, the THE NEXT BEST THING is a Lot in

The West End Addition,

JUST NORTH OF PARRISH'S.

PRICES FROM $250 to $350.

TAKE MY ADVICE AND BUY TO DAY! DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS!

M. L. DE COURSEY, REAL ESTATE AGENT,

No. 12½ South Tejon Street,

COLORADO SPRINGS, - - - - LOT CHAMP

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL OFFICE,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.,
July 4, 1890.

Temperature at 6 a. m. 60 0
Temperature at 6 p. m 78 0
Maximum temperature 83 0
Minimum temperature 53 0
Mean temperature 69 0
Range of temperature 30 0
State of weather .... Cloudless
Precipitation 0

W. S. MILLER, Sergt. Signal Corps.

Two more of the Pike's Peak cog road engines arrived yesterday.

The Cascade toll road was taxed to its fullest capacity yesterday.

The board of county commissioners meets on Monday in regular session, and also as a board of equalization.

Alderman Gillingham is having constructed a fine two story residence on his property on East Huerfano street. It will contain fourteen rooms. Mr. M. M. Ritter has the contract.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union Telegraph company's office for Mrs. E S. Bell, F. Robeson, Silvesta Johnson, J. E Davidson, George A. DeWitt, Arthur Connell, Bloom Joy.

A very interesting game of cricket can be expected to day, when the Colorado Springs and Denver cricket teams meet at Athletic park. There should be a large attendance of lovers of the English national game.

Reserved seats are now on sale for the engagement of Wilson Barrett at the opera house next Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. On Tuesday evening he will produce Hamlet, and Wednesday evening his great play, Silver King.

The Canon City Silver band accompanied the Woodmen's excursion to Manitou yesterday. In the afternoon it discoursed some sweet music. The band is under the leadership of Mr. James Lowry and numbers some fifteen pieces.

The appearance of Wilson Barrett and Miss Eastlake in this city next Wednesday evening, will be one of the most notable performances given in America this year. It will not only close Mr Barrett's American tour but will be the last appearance of Mr. Barrett and Miss Eastlake together They have been together for fifteen years but next season Miss Eastlake will star in the English provinces

Crowds of people gathered on all the downtown street corners which command a view of Pike's Peak last night to view the wonderful illumination which was to eclipse all former efforts. At about 8 15 a faint roseate glow appeared, which flickered for an hour, and finally went out The mountain was too big for the size of the blaze and it was swallowed up in the atmosphere

Mr. E L. Sturges has established a large telescope at the corner of Tejon street and Pike's Peak avenue where he will remain all summer. Through his instrument the people on the summit of the Peak may be seen distinctly and their every action noted. The signal house appears on a clear day about 200 yards off At night an excellent view can be obtained of the moon, showing all the craters and mountain peaks.

There was great excitement on Tejon street about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon occasioned by a runaway horse. Mr. John Henry and Mr. David Hall were riding in a light buggy at the corner of Pike's Peak avenue and Tejon street when the horse became frightened and suddenly leaped in the air, and with a quick turn it dashed into the sidewalk in front of the New England Kitchen and then took up the sidewalk. Both gentlemen jumped out and the horse, taking to the middle of the street, soon disappeared from sight.

Mr. Thomas Gough has recently received from Chicago a very handsome and convenient coffee urn for the use of the Chicago bakery. It stands about two feet high and is of highly polished nickel. The coffee is contained in a porcelain lined receptacle which is kept continually hot by a hot water jacket which envelopes it. The ground coffee is placed in a loosely woven sack at the top and hot water is poured through it until all the strength is in the beverage A close fitting cover keeps the aroma from escaping The coffee never boils and can therefore be kept hot an indefinite time without suffering any loss in quality. The coffee is drawn from a faucet and can be as readily served as soda water. This coffee urn is destined to become very popular with business men who can run in and be served with a fragrant cup without any delay.

To-day the principal cricket game of the season will be played at the Athletic grounds The visitors the Denver cricket club are always welcome here, not only for the fine exhibition of the game which they give us but for the very friendly relations existing between them and the local players. The home team is much stronger than that of two weeks ago and an interesting game may be looked for. The following is a list of the teams:

Denver	Colorado Springs.
Dr. J. H Gower	Capt M. L. DeCourcey
Dr. Van Allen	G M King
Rev. J C C. Kemm	T. Doyle
C. E Moon	W. F. Douglas
J Coppinger	T C Parrish
A. W. Powell	S Hamp
R. J. Sharp	H. Collbran
F S Halford	S W Vidler
E Mrauter	C Penrose
J MacPherson	H St. C. Byrne
W. W. Williamson	T. Ballard.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to run every other day, or on certain days of the week, ten cents per line for each insertion.

HALLETT & BAKER,
Undertakers,
No 7 C... Ave. Telephone No 16
d 3-t

FOLDING BEDS!

Folding Beds for everybody at Fairley Bros

Folding Beds for children.

Folding Beds for big folks.

Mantle Folding Beds

C... Folding Beds.

Upright Folding Beds in great variety.

Folding Beds from $12 50, and adding f ... up to 100 and 150 dollars at Fairley ...

The ... most perfect working Folding ... at Fairley Bros.

A complete line of the celebrated ANDREWS ... BEDS always in stock, at Fairley

SPECIAL SUMS TO LOAN.

We have special sums of $500, $700 and $800 to loan on city property, for a term of three or five years at a reasonable rate of interest.
EDWARD FERRIS,
6-Wtf 104 Pike's Peak Ave.

FOR SALE.

The elegant brick residence situated on the northwest corner of the intersection of Platte Avenue and North Tejon street and fronting Acacia Place; lot 100x190; fronting south and east; large basement; two stories and attic rooms; pressed brick walls with stone trimmings; plate glass windows and hard wood finish throughout. Seven open grates; fine furnace and registers in every room: finished in cherry, ash and walnut; bath; hot and cold water in all parts of the building; electric call bells and speaking tubes. Baggage and fuel elevator. Seventy feet of broad handsome veranda Fully equipped laundry in basement. Mantel and panel mirrors of the finest quality of plate glass. Ample lawn and trees and shrubbery. Fencing and cement walks at an expense of $1500. Two story frame barn with room finished for coachman; piped for water and gas; large carriage room and stalls for several horses: everything built in the most substantial manner. The lot one of the most valuable in the city and unequalled for convenience and beauty of location. Were the ground vacant to-day, it could not be bought and the present improvements placed on it for less than $40,000 The cost of buildings, pavements, fencing and other improvement over $..,000. The lot, unimproved, would be held at not less than $18,000. It is the most valuable corner lot in Colorado Springs on which a residence building stands. For a short time this property will be on the market at $45,000, and is the greatest bargain ever offered in this city: $..,000 JOHN POTTER,
g-2-tf 13½ South Tejon Street.

Guess and get the Great Divide.

HEADEASE is sold by all druggists. f-9-tf

Nice Building lots in Lihue from $25 to $600.
BARNES & IRVINE,
f-19-tf 106 East Pike's Peak Ave.

The Manitou Park Express has its headquarters at The Shields-Morley Grocery store. Orders left there will be promptly attended to.
g-1 tf

Closing out fine Buggies and Buckboards, at cost.
J. F. MAYBURY,
f-23-12t 118 Cucharras Street.

Screen doors $1, Newton Lumber Co. f-21 11

A great many new books have been lately received at Garslin's circulating library, 3½ N. Cascade Avenue; also late music. f-9-5

HEADEASE will cure the worst case of headache. f-29-tf

Guess and get the Great Divide.

WANTED.

An enterprising party with means to provide suitable equipment to sell and deliver throughout Colorado Springs and Colorado City my Manitou Iron, Magnesia and Soda Waters from 32 springs on terms that will insure large and profitable returns, through a long term of years.
NORMAN C. JONES,
g 4 tf Manitou Springs, Colo.

Guess and get the Great Divide.

YOU ARE LOOKING for an investment perhaps, where the interest will be double that of your friends investment Now we have one with $1080 coming in each year on an investment of $6..0. There are 5 cottages on a lot 50x190, all rented, two at $13 per month, one at $15, one at $17, one at $27; total $1080, rent each year, with only ... tied up.
HENRY BROADHURST AGENCY.
25½ N. Tejon Street.

EMBROIDERY LESSONS.

Theodore Weddelin, the famous European embroidery teacher has a most beautiful display of needlework at Giddings Bros. The gentleman has lately arrived from all the leading cities of France and Germany, and is highly recommended from Chicago. He also took the premium over American needlework. Terms, seven lessons for $5. Go at once to see the samples as they will be there for a few days only. g-2-6t

The celebrated "CHRISTY" STIFF HAT in LONDON shape. For sale by
PERKINS & HOLBROOK.

Try HEADEASE for headache. f-29-tf

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

OWING TO THE UNEXPECTED BEHAVIOR OF EMPLOYEES, SOME FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH DAIRY PRODUCTS FROM "HILLHOUSE" WAGONS MAY BE OVERLOOKED IN TO-DAY'S DELIVERY, AND WE WILL CONSIDER IT A FAVOR, IF THEY AT OUR EXPENSE NOTIFY US, TO PREVENT FURTHER DISAPPOINTMENT. "HILLHOUSE" WAGONS ONLY REDEEM HILLHOUSE TICKETS. D. CHISHOLM,
MANAGER, BROADMOOR.
TELEPHONES 1, 153, 167. f-15-tf

Nice Building lots in Lihue from $25 to $600.
BARNES & IRVINE,
f-19-tf 105 East Pike's Peak Ave.

Just received latest styles in Silverware, Watches and Jewelry. Don't fail to see if you think of purchasing. D. ASHBY, oldest established jeweler in town. f-18tf

Cast-off Clothing bought, 110 S. Tejon. b-18-tf

Good Fresh Butter in any quantities wholesale or retail; also a full line of Groceries at McCloskey's, corner Cascade and Huerfano.
f-11-tf

W A. Davis, Undertaking, 114 N. Tejon.

Sooy & Foley, finest photographic portraits, 112 North Tejon Street. s-6-tf

Order books for Maitland and Francesville coal at R. Hillhouse, 109 N. Tejon; Knapp's news stand, 1st door south of Postoffice.
UNION ICE & COAL CO
Telephone 31 b-31-tf

HEADEASE nevers fails to cure headache.
f-29-tf

Remember the San Francisco Tea and Coffee Co., at 116 S. Tejon Street is headquarters for fine Teas and Coffee, Pure Spices and Extracts. A specialty is made of choice A... Formosa, Oolong and Orange Pekoe Teas; the most aromatic Mocha Java and Rio Coffee. They also carry a full line of Queensware and Glassware which they are offering at lowest prices. f-29tf

SPECTACLES fitted accurately at Ashby's.

HEADEASE cures headache. f-9-tf

One of the greatest bargains in the real estate market Eight lots on North Cascade avenue; splendid situation; water; rapid transit, etc. Call at this office for particulars.

OPERA HOUSE!

Tuesday and Wednesday

JULY 8th and 9th.

Farewell appearances in America, prior to his departure for London, of the distinguished English Actor, Mr.

Wilson Barrett,

Miss Eastlake

And entire London Company, including Mr. George Barrett.

TUESDAY Night. Mr. Barrett's own arrangement of Shakespeare's sublime Tragedy.

HAMLET!

Wednesday Night. Mr. Barrett's own original Princess' Theatre version of

The Silver King!

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Parquette ..... $2 00 | Balcony $1 00
Parquette Circle .. 1 50 | Gallery 50

... Reserved Seats on sale at the Midland ...

DON'T FORGET IT!

KNOB : HILL

Will Make You Money.

On the Motor line; plenty of water; finest view; good improvements and low prices, with terms to suit. Buy now, before the advance, which is sure to follow the

Completion of the Motor Line.

We have some

SURE ENOUGH BARGAINS

IN

Choice NORTH END Properties;

That will pay you a handsome profit.

$10,000 TO LOAN!

At lowest rates on first class city property.

Call at our office for location, prices, etc. We will cheerfully show you property.

McIntyre & Meier,

Real Estate, Loans & Insurance

14 N. Tejon St---Bank Blk.

Chicago Store.

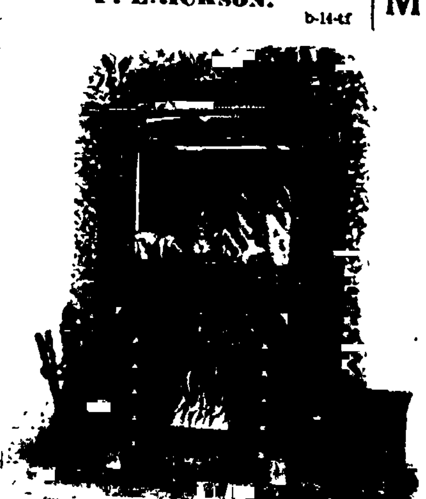
KIOWA STREET WEST OF TEJON STREET

MILLINERY.

Our stock of Millinery is now very complete. Best goods at Lowest Prices. Sailor hats and Shade hats, only 25 cents. A full line of Fancy Dry Goods, Toys and all kinds of material for Fancy Work.

Stamping done to order.

P. ERICKSON. b-14-tf



Mantles! Grates!

And TILE,

At home for less money than you can buy them in Denver.

Notice, I am sole agent for the celebrated

ANDREWS

"GEM FOLDING-BED."

THE BEST MADE.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

JOHN LENNOX, 22 Pike's Peak Avenue.

Fireworks! Balloons! Flags! Lanterns!

Etc., in fact, everything on hand to celebrate the Glorious Fourth, except liquids. We bought early before the advance and can sell as low as the lowest. Give us a call. Our prices will save you money.

"The Novelty," 27½ S. Tejon St.,

Q. J. SELLINGTON, Proprietor.

27 S. TEJON STREET.

I have removed my SHOE STORE to the above location, where I would be glad to see my friends. Respectfully,

E. E. GRISWOLD.

At "The Famous."

Barnard's Ladies' fine Slippers, just arrived. Edson Ties, Albani's fine Lace Shoes. Fine Ooze Calf Button and Lace.

Rochester Shoes. Fit, wear and are elegantly made.

Did not you know that we sell no poor Shoes and give beautiful fits.

THE "FAMOUS,"

No. 20 South Tejon Street. Colorado Springs.

Dr. Leonard's

Russian, Vapor & Electric Baths

MANITOU SPRINGS.

Cures all forms of Nervous and Chronic Diseases.

Only lady Specialist in Colorado. (o-22 3m)

JOHN POTTER,

13 1-2 S. Tejon St.

Real -:- Estate!

INSURANCE!

MONEY TO LOAN!

FOR RENT.

For the season, in Manitou, six room furnished house. Apply

A. W. CONACHER,

ROOM 17, - - BANK BLOCK,

Colorado Springs.

AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK

Cor. 15th and Larimer Sts
DENVER, COLO.

PAID IN CAPITAL - - - $ 50,000 00

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS

I. B. PORTER Pres FRANK CHURCH, Vice Pres. HOWARD EVANS, Cas...

Enterprise Market House

WILCOX & CO., PROP'S.

(Successors to Curtis Bros.)

DEALERS IN: Fresh and Salt Meats, Poultry, Game, Eggs, Produce and Fruits; Full line of California and Domestic Canned goods, at bottom prices.

TELEPHONE 26.

Orders by Telephone promptly attended to.

Corner Castilla and Tejon Sts.

No. 9 North Tejon St.

MATTHEW KENNEDY

No. 9 North Tejon St.

Real Estate -:- Insurance -:- Loans -:- Collections

Central Office for Austin Bluff Property.

The finest Suburban Residence Location combining view of mountain and plain in the state. Beautiful parks, overgrown with large pine trees unequalled as a health location Pure air, pure water, and plenty of it, both for domestic and irrigating purposes. No smoke! No dust! The track of the Electric Car Line is already laid from one of the parks in the center of this property to the city limits. Cars will be running within a few weeks, bringing this property within fifteen minutes' ride from the postoffice. Several fine residences will be erected on this property at an early date. **Special Inducements** offered for the next **60 days** to parties buying lots with the intention of building at once. Why locate in the smoke and dust of our city when such an opportunity is offered? Each lot contains from one to four acres. Specially adapted for fine residences. This location speaks for itself. All that we ask is an inspection of the property before purchasing.

Agent for East Colorado Springs, Grand View and Knob Hill Additions.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

WE HAVE THE EXCLUSIVE SALE of the choicest south front corners and lots in the market. We make a specialty of first-class properties and can readily show to strangers and others (what every business man knows) that the best is the cheapest.

LOTS ON CASCADE AVENUE---From $250 upward. The street car line is now extended to these additions, and parties looking for low priced homes on the main avenue of our city should examine these properties at once.

Insurance Written in First Class Companies at the Lowest Rates.

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED.

DESIRABLE SIX ROOM COTTAGE With bath room, laundry and every modern convenience; also, good barn and carriage house. Convenient locality, East Monument street near Tejon street.

ELEGANT NEW HOUSE—Eleven rooms, bath and all modern conveniences. Everything in first-class shape; good barn, carriage house; corner lot, south and west front. This house has never been rented

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED.

HOUSE OF EIGHT LARGE ROOMS—North Weber street, newly painted and papered throughout. Good bath room and closets; also, carriage house. Corner lot, south and east front

HOUSE OF FOUR ROOMS Corner lot on North Nevada avenue Very desirable location, plenty of trees and shade. also a good barn ... $30

OFFICES FOR RENT.

VERY PLEASANT OFFICES In the Midland Block

FOR RENT—FURNISHED.

SIX ROOM HOUSE—North Nevada Avenue, for 3 months ... 50

VERY DESIRABLE 8 room house, North Nevada avenue. This house is new, with all modern conveniences, good barn, etc., nice lawn and plenty of shade trees

VERY DESIRABLE 11 ROOM HOUSE—North Cascade avenue, fully furnished; also, good barn and carriage house. This is on a corner lot in a very desirable location

SEVEN ROOM HOUSE North Tejon St., good bath room, closets, etc; almost new

FOR RENT—FURNISHED.

HOUSE OF SEVEN ROOMS—North Nevada avenue, bath room, etc., complete This property can be rented for four months

DESIRABLE SEVEN ROOM COTTAGE—East Boulder street near Tejon street, Fully furnished

FOUR LARGE PLEASANT ROOMS Fully furnished for housekeeping This is a desirable location on North Weber street Corner lot, south and east front. Only... $25

HOUSE OF NINE ROOMS—Bath, etc, complete with laundry, barn, etc East Monument street near Nevada avenue.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED.

NEW TWELVE ROOM HOUSE—Including laundry, butler's pantry, bath room, etc. Fully furnished and a desirable location on North Nevada avenue

HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS—On Nevada avenue between Kiowa and Bijou streets This is a very desirable location for any one desiring to take boarders

VERY DESIRABLE 12 ROOM HOUSE—On Cache la Poudre street near Nevada avenue. Good closets, bath, etc., sewer connection and everything complete. Elegantly furnished throughout.

Call at my Office for Location, Prices, etc. We will cheerfully show you Property.

MATTHEW KENNEDY, Real Estate Dealer, No. 9 North Tejon Street.

We Offer This Week

A Large Assortment of Fine

FRENCH ROBES AND PATTERN SUITS

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

An elegant assortment of Ladies' Flannel and Silk Blouse Waists.

Ladies' and Children's Ready-Made Suits, in Cotton and Wool.

New French Challies in new and beautiful designs.

One case Cotton Challies at 5c. New patterns and desirable for cool house dresses.

GIDDINGS BROTHERS & BENT,

21 South Tejon Street.

Worth Thinking About

A brick store, with two living rooms, in good business location, for Twenty Dollars a month. A good chance to go into business with little risk. O ... of

DENTON & WILSON,

12 N. Tejon Street - ... Bank Building

WILBUR & WOLF,

22 South Tejon St.

Summer Underwear Sale!

BEGINNING JULY 5.

Everything in Underwear at a Great Discount.

Our Store will be Closed July 4th.

Respectfully,

WILBUR & WOLF.

J. E. JEANNE,

Electrical and Novelty Works,

Will Remove July 1st to

No. 18 WEST HUERFANO ST.

LOOK THROUGH -:- -:- THIS LIST!

FOR SALE:

10 room house, N. Weber st	$5,500	10 room house, Kiowa st / 5 room house, Kiowa st	4,300
11 room house, N. Nevada ave	9,500		
9 room house, E. Monument ave	6,500	3 5-room houses, S. Cascade st / 2 7 room houses, S. Cascade st	10,500
11 room house, E. Bijou st	9,250		
9 room house, N Tejon st	7,800	2 9-room houses, S Wahsatch / 1 10-room house, S Wahsatch	5,800
8 room house, Monument st	5,000		
10 room house, Monument st	5,500	6 room house, S. Nevada ave	3,200
4 room house, Cache La Poudre	2,100	5 room house, S. Nevada ave	2,900

WEST COLORADO SPRINGS.

3 room house	1,000
8 room house	3,500
6 room house (double lot)	4,500
5 room house (double lot)	2,600
3 room house (brick)	1,050

Henry Broadhurst Agency,

25½ North Tejon Street.

S. N. FRANCIS, Notary Public. J. G. O'BRIEN, Attorney-At-Law.

Francis & O'Brien,

The Only Agents for

LIHUE!

Undoubtedy the most desirable and cheapest investment on the market to-day.

Only a Limited Number of Lots For Sale!

126 Pike's Peak Avenue.

J. & T. PALMER,

117 and 119 N. Tejon Street.

SPECIAL SALE OF

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR,

GAUZE UNDERWEAR,

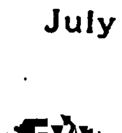
JERSEY UNDERWEAR,

AT

25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

TUESDAY, July 1. WEDNESDAY, July 2. THURSDAY, July 3.

REMEMBER THE DATES.



REMINGTON STANDARD TYPE-WRITER

Has been for Fifteen Years the STANDARD, and embraces the latest and highest achievements in inventive skill. Send for Catalogue.

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT, 1633 CHAMPA STREET DENVER, COLO.

Colorado Springs,

PUEBLO -:- AND -:- TRINIDAD!

Investments in Real Estate carefully made in either of the above cities will pay a handsome profit in a few years. Our list of Real Estate in these cities contains some of the choicest vacant and improved properties, among which we have a few special bargains. We make a specialty of handling properties and placing loans in these cities for non-residents, and strangers who will call at our office will be furnished with maps and full information free of charge.

Edward Ferris,

No. 104 Pike's Peak Avenue.

Sunday Edition. | COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE. | Eight Pages.

NUMBER 5235 — COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SUNDAY, JULY 6, 1890. — PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE BERLIN BUDGET.

The War Cloud Hanging Over the Balkans Threatening.

German Policy on the Bulgarian Question Changed.

Bismarck Will Not Enter the Reichstag at Present.

A Celebration in Honor of the American Riflemen.

News From Berlin.

(Copyrighted 1890, by N. Y. Associated Press.)

BERLIN, July 5 There are growing signs of an impending storm in the Balkans The situation is so grave that the holiday vacations of the leading officials of the foreign office have been stopped. A momentous change appears to have occurred in Germany's policy in the Balkans Instead of pursuing the semi neutral diplomacy of Prince Bismarck, the emperor has directed Herr Radowitz to advise the porte how to meet the contending claims of Bulgaria and Russia Thus instructed, through Chancellor Caprivi, Radowitz has promised the porte an early solution of the Bulgarian troubles in harmony with the Berlin treaty and also that endeavors will be made to meet the Russian war indemnity

The emperor's scheme of settlement, according to the accepted report in diplomatic circles, involves the displacing of Prince Ferdinand and the substitution of Prince Karl of Sweden as the ruler of Bulgaria in his stead. The reports of this scheme seem to have received weight from Emperor William's conference with Prince Arthur at Christiana Though the financial proposals have not been formally communicated to Russia, it is reported that De Giers, the Russian prime minister, has received an intimation of their nature with the statement that they were not satisfactory to Russia He stated that Russia did not want to be concerned in rearranging the Turkish debt, and preferred to hold the porte directly to its engagements. His response means that Russia will not let go her grip on Turkey's neck, given by the war debt

A general explosion in the Balkans may occur before the powers have time to consider Emperor William's proposals Greece and Servia have added to the general imbroglio by each presenting notes to the porte to the effect that any concession to Bulgaria would require similar concessions to the Greek and Servian nationalities The Servian note also declares that the absence of law and order in Macedonia exposes the Servians to continuous outrage, and demands instant remedy. An uprising in Bulgaria is likely at any moment to give the signal for a general conflict Colonel Nicolaieff, Major Panitza's brother in law, who is one of the most popular officers in the Bulgarian army is in Macedonia watching for a chance to start a revolt

The renouncing of Prince Bismarck's visit to England is due to the altered aspect of foreign affairs He will go to his estate at Escorhausen, and thence to Gastein, where Count Kalnoky, the Austro Hungary prime minister, will also recruit his health The Hamburger Nachrichter says that Bismarck will not enter the reichstag at present If he is driven to oppose the government he would prefer to represent a national liberal constituency, he now being more in sympathy with that party than with the conservatives

Despite the opposition in the English parliament the Anglo German agreement relative to African territory is considered here as absolutely safe. The German ambassador at London has the assurance of Lord Salisbury that the government is causing its supporters to know that it will stand or fall by the compact and has secured a majority.

It is reported that the inability of Major Wissmann to return to Africa is due to the morphine habit he has contracted. During his long service in the dark continent he suffered from insomnia to such an extent that he was obliged to resort to narcotics.

Two thousand persons attended the celebration in the winter garden of the Central hotel to night, in honor of the visiting American riflemen.

Re entry of Chinese.

WASHINGTON, July 5 Acting Secretary Batchellor has issued the following instructions in regard to the re entry into the United States of Chinese after a visit to China:

1 Chinamen who are laborers are under the exclusion act of October 1, 1888 and are absolutely debarred from landing in the United States, unless it be for transit across United States territory under the department regulations issued in July, September and December, 1889

2 Chinamen not laborers and, who may have heretofore resided in the United States are not prevented by the existing law or treaty from returning to the United States after visiting China or elsewhere No certificates or other papers, however, are issued either by the department or any of its subordinate officers to show that they are entitled to land in the United States, but it is suggested that such persons should, before leaving the United States provide themselves with such proofs of their identity as may be deemed proper, and showing that they have been residents of the United States and that they are not laborers, so they can present the same to, and be identified by the collector of customs at the port where they may desire to enter.

3 Chinese persons, not laborers, who may come to the United States for the first time are only entitled to land upon compliance with section three of the act of July 5, 1884, which prescribes that such persons "shall obtain permission of, and be identified as so entitled, by the Chinese government, or by such other foreign government of which at the time such Chinese persons shall be subjects."

Keg of Powder Explodes.

SCOTT HAVEN, PA., July 5 A keg containing 50 pounds of powder exploded in August Smith's grocery, at Industry, this evening, injuring seven children, four fatally The store was a resort for children, and at the time of the accident a large number were present, firing crackers The powder exploded with terrific force, lifting the building, which was a two story structure, from its foundation, and wrecking it completely August Smith, Jr., aged 14, was burned to a crisp, John Branner aged 10; Geo. Kohler aged eight, and Willie Kohler, aged six, were fatally injured. Three others were badly burned, but will recover. Several kegs of powder stood in the cellar, and a more horrible calamity was averted by the prompt work of neighbors in extinguishing the fire

Hawaii has a New Cabinet.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5 —Advices from Hawaii by the steamer Mariposa to day state that a member of the opposition proposed a vote of lack of confidence in the ministry on June 13 in the legislature This grew out of a refusal of Foreign Minister Austin to lay before the house certain documents regarding the proposed treaty with the United States There was a spirited debate on the matter, and the vote resulted in a tie 24 to 24 The cabinet promptly resigned and the king has appointed a new one as follows John Adams Cummins, minister of foreign affairs, Godfrey Brown, finance, Charles Spencer, interior and Arthur Peterson, attorney general

Drowned in the Delaware

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—Six men were out rowing to day on the Delaware river, when the boat capsized and William Sherry and George E. Mitchell were drowned The others were rescued by a boat that put out from the shore

Republican Silver Conferees.

WASHINGTON, July 5. The republican members of the conference committee on the silver bill were in session to day It was the intention to hold a regular conference but Representative Bland, of the house conferees, and Harris, of the senate conferees, were absent The principal question discussed, it is understood, was in regard to the amount of silver to be purchased monthly, whether it shall be 4,500,000 ounces or $4,500,000 worth. The proposition to strike out the bullion redemption feature was also the subject of some discussion, but no final decision on either point was arrived at.

State Democratic Committee.

DENVER, July 5 The democratic state central committee met at the Markham hotel this morning C S Thomas presided as chairman of the committee and Col Olney Newell was secretary. Among those present were ex Governor Adams, C. P Hoyt, General Carstarphen and others After considerable discussion on various matters it was agreed to leave the date for calling the state convention to a committee The committee on apportionment will meet on August 2nd

McAuliffe-Slavin Match.

LONDON, July 5 The arrangements to match Joe McAuliffe and Slavin for the Ormonde club stakes were completed to-day Lord Lonsdale advised Madden to accept the terms offered as he considered them fair. As a sportsman, he thought he could not advise otherwise. Madden took Lonsdale's advice and the articles will be signed early next week Madden says he never had any objection to the Ormonde club but he preferred to have Lord Lonsdale's advice.

West Virginia Storm Swept.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., July 5 The fourth destructive storm of the week passed over this locality yesterday, flooding cellars, damaging the streets, and sweeping away crops A sudden and heavy rain fall deluged the Kanawha and Muskingum valleys An unofficial estimate places the damage in the Muskingum valley at half a million dollars Much of this damage is to government works for the improvement of navigation.

Farmers Meet in Emporia.

EMPORIA, KAS., July 5 The Farmers alliance and other kindred organizations united in one of the grandest demonstrations to day ever held in this city. There was a procession five miles long, and 20,000 people were in line. No such turnout of farmers was ever witnessed in this part of the state. The speakers were L. L. Polk, president of the National alliance, Ralph Beaumont and other prominent members

Missionary Murdered

ROCKVILLE, Ind., July 5 A letter just received from Persia gives the details of the murder of Mrs John M Wright, an American Presbyterian missionary, at Salmas, Persia, in April A native school teacher killed her with a dagger in revenge for being discharged from her employ. Mrs. Wright was beautiful and highly accomplished. She had been married about four years.

Knights Gathering for Conclave.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 5. General Carnahan, commander of the Uniform rank, K of P. order, reached Milwaukee to day and with his staff went directly into camp. The representatives of numerous state and regimental organizations have arrived and are preparing the way for their delegations. The conclave begins on Monday.

Nihilists Sentenced.

PARIS, July 5. The trial of the nihilists resulted in the conviction of Reinstein, Nabachidge, Kanohinizefa, Lavrenius, Lavaff and Orwawski, each of whom was sentenced to three years imprisonment and fined 200 francs Anna, the wife of Reinstein, and a female physician named Fromberg were acquitted.

Spain's New Cabinet.

MADRID, July 5 A new cabinet has been formed as follows: Prime minister, Canovas del Castille; foreign affairs, the duke of Eltnan; finance, Coscavon, interior, Silva; justice, Villaverd; commerce, Isco; war general, Azcarraga; marine admiral, Berenger, and colonies, Fabre.

Conflicting Orders.

PETOSKEY, Mich., July 5 Conflicting orders resulted in a collision between a freight train and passenger train between Bayview and Odin this morning. Miss Weller, of Detroit, was fatally injured and a dozen other people more or less seriously hurt

Says He was Drugged.

Shadre M Shivers, the man who was found unconscious from morphine upon the Ruxton creek trail, is still in Manitou and is recovering. He worked at McCloskey's grocery store on Huerfano street until a short time ago when he entered into a partnership with Mr W. J. Aurand and started the Mascotte store at 101 South Tejon street. He was to have paid in his share of the money for the stock, but it is said he did not and on Wednesday he disappeared without a word of warning. He claims that he was drugged and robbed Wednesday afternoon near where he was found and that he laid there until Friday afternoon when he was discovered by a party coming down from the peak He told the parties who found him that he took the morphine with suicidal intent, but has changed his story since He has wealthy relatives in New York and they have been communicated with concerning him.

THEY ALL WANT IT.

More Interviews on the Tejon Street Crossing Subject.

The Sentiment Practically Unanimous in the Matter.

The People Unite in Demanding Another Under-Crossing.

Dangers of the Nevada Avenue Crossing Testified to.

They All Want a Safe Outlet South by Way of Tejon Street.

A Complete Guide for Misinformed Aldermen Furnished.

The expressions of opinion from the citizens and taxpayers of Colorado Springs with regard to the Tejon street under-crossing continue to come in, and the GAZETTE is glad to be able to add this morning another lot of evidence to that published yesterday as to what the people want and demand in this matter. It was stated yesterday that only one man had been found who regarded the Nevada avenue crossing as offering a sufficient accommodation for travelers on the southern road. The record is unchanged to day. The demand for an under crossing at Tejon street is practically unanimous The necessity for it is everywhere acknowledged, and the pressing need for it at once is on all sides realized

Perhaps some of the members of the board of aldermen who assisted in the shelving of this important matter at the last meeting did so through misinformation as to what the public wanted. They cannot offer this as an excuse for any further delay. The GAZETTE has laid before them in black and white the wishes of the people The following expressions of opinion will serve to throw additional light on the subject and to emphasize the fact that the public want the Tejon street crossing and want it now.

J J. Hagerman I have made a personal examination of the Nevada avenue under crossing, and of the road from there to the point where the motor line ascends the hill to Broadmoor. I believe the whole thing is outrageously dangerous, so much so that I cannot see how the city can escape liabilities in case of any accident, which is sure to come unless a safe outlet for travel to the south is speedily provided. How our common council could have given any company the right to establish such a death trap is a mystery. It is only equalled in stupidity by the refusal of the council to provide a safe crossing at Tejon street, which can be done for so little money The Tejon street road should be continued south in as direct a line as possible to a junction with the Cheyenne canon road so people can visit the canons with safety. Under present arrangements this is impossible If the city has not money immediately available for this improvement, it should be borrowed, as the emergency is such as to fully justify it. One accident might easily cost the city four times the cost of the Tejon street under-crossing.

Judson Bent—The Tejon street under crossing should be put in by all means. I had an experience at the Nevada avenue under crossing on the 4th of July with a livery horse. I supposed I was going to get by without meeting an electric car, but just as I got into the cut a car turned in. I had my family get out of the buggy and I went to the horse's head and held him. He became perfectly frantic and the motor car had to come almost to a standstill before it got by.

W. H Sanford I consider the present crossing of the Rio Grande outrageous, and the sooner we get a safe under-crossing the better. My boy is boarding out that way and I am worried whenever I know he is to cross the track. I do not desire my family to drive that way.

Franc O. Wood—Probably no one can better appreciate the GAZETTE'S recent articles on the Nevada avenue under-crossing than I For the last 10 days I have been going in and out of town three to four times a day, and I have never gone under that bridge without a very great fear of danger close at hand The deep cut makes it impossible to see or hear trains, and the chances of meeting with a train of cars on one side and a train above are not in the least overstated by you When the masons begin to build the stone abutments and the noise of the hammers and derrick hoisting engine is added to the other dangers the crossing will be practically closed again, for no one but a blind man would attempt then to risk the lives of his family or friends in such a death trap. I am personally and thoroughly acquainted with the crossing near Cascade, where the recent horrible accident happened, and, though it is bad enough, in all conscience this other is worse. Recently I bought a home place for myself on the Cheyenne road, relying on the common sense of the city council to see the evident necessity there was of opening Tejon street down at once I am now practically shut off from my friends, as very few have the courage to come and see me through what are real and not imagined dangers Last evening I was obliged to go all the way around by the Cheyenne Manitou road, in order to allay the fears of some friends I was driving into town. It took me over three miles out of my road and used up lots of time I hope that by constant urging you can bring the members of the city council to see where the best interest of the citizens and tourists lie

C. L. Tutt I feel so strongly on the subject that you can report me as saying almost anything about it: I feel angry with people who take a position any other way, so essential do I consider this Tejon street under-crossing.

W. M. Hatch It seems to me that the course pursued by your paper regarding the Tejon street under crossing must be fully approved by all who are truly interested in the welfare of the city. The grade crossing at Cascade avenue was doubtless intended to be temporary, for men of a moderate degree of intelligence could hardly expect that such a death-trap would be tolerated long But the under-crossing at Nevada is, if possible, ten times worse. I do not believe there is one horse in a hundred that can enter that crossing with the lights and shadows trembling under his feet, meet a motor car suddenly by his side, endure the crash of a steam engine and its ponderous train overhead, or hear its rumble and the screech of its whistle as it dashes along without becoming totally uncontrollable. There could be little hope of escaping death or great bodily harm under such circumstances, which are likely to occur frequently. It is a pertinent question being asked by many, why the city council is so prompt to confer permanent and valuable privileges on a few individuals without a petition from the people and with scant deliberation, while it tosses aside as of little or no consequence the petition of respectable citizens and large taxpayers asking for the opening up of Tejon street. This under crossing is urgent and the duty of the council imperative unless they have determined to cut off travel to the south and to the canons.

Rev. James F Gregg An under crossing should certainly be made at so dangerous a point Not to provide one seems to me a willful neglect that is little short of criminal.

George T. Witten, manager Western Union Certainly we should have an additional crossing at Tejon street and it should not be at grade We have now no safe outlet to the south

C. A. Eldridge We should have the under crossing at Tejon street as quickly as possible.

Dr. Hazlehurst I suppose the council will wait until someone is killed and then they will feel bad about it

Leopold Robertson—The Tejon street under crossing should be built if it has to be done by private subscriptions. I have looked at the Nevada avenue under crossing and I do not wish to drive that way much.

Assessor Perkins—I think the best thing is a safe under crossing at Nevada avenue, the next best thing is an under crossing at Tejon street and next to that one at Cascade avenue. Give the women a safe drive to the mountains with their babies

H. A. Wilson It is only an evidence of our uncivilized state in America that we permit grade crossings any where. It is the only country in the world that is so lax I came near being killed at that Nevada avenue crossing a few years ago We should have safe under-crossings, to the south and everywhere.

Judge Severy—In my judgment safety is the first element to be considered, and if, from any reason, the present Nevada avenue under crossing is not reasonably safe or cannot be speedily made so then one should be provided which will be safe, and it should be an under crossing of an overhead crossing, which ever may be most feasible, but in no event should it be a grade crossing

M Kennedy There should not be a grade crossing in the city The worst mistake has always been in not arranging the matter when the roads are allowed to enter the city

F. B Hill I signed the petition for the Tejon street under crossing because I thought it an absolute necessity My old horse is very gentle but the electric cars frighten him greatly and I thought at the time that I would not like to be caught in that Nevada avenue cut with him.

E. W. Giddings I want to see the Tejon street under crossing go in, and will do all I can to foster it If the additional cost of a temporary under crossing is only $300 I would rather pay one tenth of it myself than to see a grade crossing put in.

Ex-Alderman Barnes You have heard my opinion of grade crossings both in and out of the council for years Even if the electric road did not pass through the Nevada avenue cut there should be an under-crossing at Tejon street I gave up my horse and buggy this spring largely because my wife and I are afraid of these railroad crossings, and it is almost impossible to drive any distance without crossing a track

Vaux & Coe, liverymen The Nevada avenue under crossing is a death trap, and the Tejon street under crossing should be put right through. It is some thing in which money should not be considered.

D B Fairley Looking at the way in which some other things have been done, I consider it an outrage the way the crossings have been neglected heretofore about this town. I have been on numerous committees to solicit subscriptions for projects to benefit the city, and I always found the Broadmoor people quite liberal, so that it seems to me a policy of spite against them is very poor argument.

Louis R Ehrich As to the pressing, urgent, immediate necessity of an under-crossing at South Tejon street, there can be but one opinion and there probably is but one opinion No doubt, our own council are unanimously of the same opinion, but they probably did not fully appreciate the extreme urgency of the matter I feel assured that they will hasten to take action which will satisfy the demands of the public I regret deeply that it seems impossible for any one to warmly advocate any public measure without having motives of self-interest straightway flung at him It shows that our standards of public spirit are of a low order and that the belief in the exercise of unselfish public duty has almost ceased to exist

E. Barnett, proprietor of the Antlers—It is a mistake that the under crossings have not been built before, and one that cannot be remedied too soon The electric roads are a necessity and it was right to give them an under-crossing, but there should also be one for driving free from the tracks

L E Dwinell The GAZETTE is right in its movement for a safe crossing I used to live at Battle Creek, Mich At a grade crossing on the Michigan Central in that town there have been eight people killed to my knowledge, and that crossing is twice as safe a one as the Cascade crossing.

Henry C Lowe I have a very quiet, steady horse but I do not dare to run the risk of meeting a motor car under the South Nevada avenue under crossing I do not think the city had any right to give up their roads to private corporations without providing other new roads for the public

John L Arnitt—I have seen the crossings provided by the council for the people, and consider them so dangerous that I will not allow my family to go to Cheyenne canon until a safer way is found The people I have met are unanimous in demanding that the council take prompt and immediate action in this matter.

Professor Strieby I think the city is under obligations to give the people a safe outlet to the south This the city does not have now, and will not have when the South Nevada avenue under crossing is finished It is not right to ask tourists to go to Cheyenne canon and not give them a safe way to go there I am heartily in favor of this agitation

A Farmer Bunkoed

BEAVER FALLS, PA., July 5 Joseph Shannon, a wealthy farmer living near here has been swindled out of $9000 by a couple of sharpers, at the old game of bunko.

OUR
PERFECTION COFFEE
Takes the Cake.
Be Sure and Try It.
A. HEMENWAY & SON.

Fancy Groceries.
THOS. HUGHES,
110 Pike's Peak Ave., Midland Blk.

The only retail Fancy Grocery House in the city that makes Imported and Domestic Fancy Groceries a specialty, carrying a full line of choice
Teas and Coffees, Cocoas, Chocolates,
Olives, Olive Oil, Imported and Domestic Jams, Jellies, Preserves, Sardines, Fish, etc.
ARMOUR & CO'S
Celebrated Star Special Hams and Breakfast Bacon
EMPSON'S SEEDLESS TOMATOES.
I guarantee as much for your money quality of goods considered, as any store in the city
Telephone 82.

Little -:- Things
Make Up the Sum of
HUMAN LIFE.
The ocean is an aggregation of drops of water, the land of grains of sand.
IT IS THE
The fly in your soup,
The mosquito in your bedroom,
The corn on your foot,
The dust in your eye,
That makes life a burden. As Browning says:
"The little more and how much it is;
And the little less and what worlds away."
A Penny
Is a little thing, but a dollar is only an aggregation of pennies, and without the penny there is no dollar. Fortunes are founded on pennies, hence the proverb.
"Take care of the pennies, and the pounds will take care of themselves"
This brings us to the point we want to make.
Our Prices Are
Always a Little Lower
THAN ANY OTHERS.
Only a few pennies, perhaps, but always *something* lower. In the aggregate
We Save You Dollars.
Think this matter over, and remember that "many a mickle makes a muckle."

H. C. SHIMPES,
Clothier, Hatter
and Furnisher,
One Price and Value for Your Money.
No. 15 N. Tejon St.
N. B. Open every night this week until 9 p. m.

PIKE'S PEAK!
Via Manitou & Pike's Peak Trail.
Twelve miles shorter than any other route to the Summit Through Engleman's Canon, Ruxton Glen and Ruxton Park. Scenery unrivaled for grandeur.
The Half-Way house is four miles from Manitou, with ample accommodation for fifty guests. Rates—$3 00 per day, $12 50 per week.
Saddle ponies and mules for all points of interest Grand View Rock, Cameron's Cone, Glacier Canon, Lake Moraine, Seven Lakes and Dark Canon reached by easy trails.
f-1-6tf T. T. PALSGROVE, Prop

NOW IS
Your Chance!
$105 Bed-Room Suit for $75.
95 " " " 70.
90 " " " 65.
80 " " " 55.
THESE ARE ALL
Spring Styles!
AND
Fine Finished Goods.
De La VERGNE
Furniture Co.,
125, 127 & 129 S. Tejon St.

M. L. DE COURSEY!
Real Estate Agent,
NO. 12½ SOUTH TEJON STREET.
PRINCIPAL AGENT FOR SALE OF LOTS
IN
PARRISH'S
ADDITION!
THE WEST END ADDITION,
A new allotment of a ten-acre tract just north of Parrish's Addition and south of the Mesa Road, where you can buy lots at first prices; on the ground floor, so to speak. And
CALVERT : HEIGHTS
Adjoining Bott's Additions to Colorado City, the Midland Shops, and the Glassworks.
RAPID TRANSIT NORTH, SOUTH, EAST and WEST
Through Parrish's.
You Can Make More Money by Buying Lots in Parrish's Addition of me Now, than in Any Other Part of the City.
But Everyone Cannot Get a Lot in Parrish's,
And to the Disappointed ones I would say, the THE NEXT BEST THING is a Lot in
The West End Addition,
JUST NORTH OF PARRISH'S.
PRICES FROM $250 to $350.
TAKE MY ADVICE
AND BUY TO-DAY!
DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS!
M. L. DE COURSEY, REAL ESTATE AGENT,
No. 12½ South Tejon Street,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY

THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

DAILY IN ADVANCE.

[illegible]

WEEKLY IN ADVANCE.

[illegible]

ADVERTISING

Rates made known on application at the office.

JOB WORK.

Facilities for plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in the paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We can not hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper until notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against employes of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

We call attention to a notice elsewhere of the Humane society to teamsters. The complaint is made that drivers load their teams for level roads and that therefore the load is an overload when a hill is reached. The Humane society is looking out for those who cannot speak for themselves.

Mr. Geo. Taylor, who has made one of the great newspaper successes of this decade in the Boston Globe, said in a recent address that he had examined the news columns of several great newspapers and found only four per cent of the news criminal. This is encouraging and presents positive proof that none of the Denver dailies are great newspapers.

It has been remarked by an apologist of the council that the GAZETTE has used strong language regarding the South Tejon street under-crossing. A private letter commending the course of the GAZETTE has been received in which is the sentence: "You have not said a word too much, and have restrained yourself much more than I could, with the knowledge you have of the whole transaction."

The address of Judge Belford at the laying of the corner stone of the capitol building showed that he had not lost any of his old time eloquence. It was worthy of the occasion and the man. Governor Cooper does not profess to be an orator, but his address had solid worth and was a valuable supplement to the other addresses. Governor Adams laid special emphasis on what his own administration illustrated, honesty and faithfulness in the administration of public affairs. Colorado was worthily represented on this great day.

We publish elsewhere an address adopted by the carpenters' union, which we have been requested to publish by a committee appointed for that purpose. In the carpenters' union are a large number of men who have lived here a number of years and have the confidence and respect of all who know them. We cannot think this address expresses their views. We do not believe that this address is calculated to help towards the result which the carpenters desire. Boycotting of any sort is un-American in principle and has not yet succeeded in doing anything beneficial for those who have tried it.

A letter just received from our superintendent, John E. Ray, states that the Colorado school for the deaf and blind will be opened on Wednesday, September 10th. This school is free to all deaf and blind children of school age and sound mind and body in Colorado. The school will open this fall with increased facilities for the prosecution of its work not only in the way of better buildings but with a larger teaching force. This school will now be abreast of the times in its work. The superintendent states that he should be glad to receive information regarding deaf and blind children who are capable of receiving an education. Also that all applications for admission should be addressed at once to John E. Ray, superintendent, Colorado Springs.

On the morning of the day when the council voted practically to indefinitely postpone the consideration of the South Tejon street under-crossing, one of the members of the council who pledged his word that he would vote for the temporary under-crossing stated, however, that he did not think that the city ought to construct it anyhow; that the people south of the crossing should do this. From this stand-point his position is a narrow one, even if the people south of the city were the only people to be benefited by the under-crossing. Our merchants certainly want it easy and safe for ranchmen to come here and trade. It is not good policy to force the starting of stores south of Tejon street. The writer said to the alderman: "How about the people of this city and the tourists who wish to drive to Cheyenne canon?" And he remarked: "The city council has provided a safe road for them." We trust that he is aware by this time that his opinion is a very lonely one.

In all our interviews of the people of this city there has been as a general thing a very kindly feeling toward the motor company. The great public benefit which it will confer is universally acknowledged. The people prefer that the motor company should be treated generously, but at the same time the people are nearly unanimous in criticising the council in giving away a valuable outlet to the city and not providing a safe one for those who are driving to [illegible]. The promptness of the county commissioners in ordering a new county road to Cheyenne canon was generally commended. The criticism is not so much what the council has done for the motor line but what it has not done for the people. The council ought to have considered the safety of the lives of the people to be as strong a motive for immediate action as the request of a private corporation which was in a hurry to build its line.

This morning we give to our readers a petition requesting the opening of South Tejon street to the new county road. This petition was found by direction of Alderman Ripley at his house and was given to the council at the beginning of last month, and up to this time nothing definite has been done. During this time the dangers have become more and more apparent, and the feeling on this matter has become very strong. It is rather remarkable after such a petition has been presented to the council that a number should look upon the opening of South Tejon street as simply a real estate speculation. This may have been due in part to a very indiscreet and overzealous statement made to the council some weeks ago by the counsel of the motor line. He stated that this whole agitation was caused by speculators in real estate. We are glad to say that this statement has been repudiated by a majority of the directors of the motor line. As a matter of fact, there never has been any request made to the council which has had so strong a popular endorsement as the opening up of South Tejon street.

The GAZETTE's course in regard to the under-crossing on South Tejon street will be heartily approved by all fair minded citizens. There is no crossing whatever at that point, but is badly needed from the fact that the Cascade crossing is a dangerous one and the Nevada crossing is occupied by the street car company. If favorable arrangements can be made with the railroad company now is the time to make a deal, as later on the chance may be gone. The necessity for the Tejon crossing is so apparent, cheap and expedient that delay in the matter seems to be very bad statesmanship on the part of the city council. At the same time the council should no longer turn a deaf ear to the prayer of the west side citizens for a bridge over the Monument on Kiowa street. In a very short time this crossing will be absolutely necessary. All Midland trains now use the D. & R. G. tracks and the Ft. Worth shortly will. When the Burlington comes it will likely run to the union depot. Then the Huerfano crossing will not only be inadequate but absolutely dangerous. The petition of the west side citizens is not a new one. They have been asking and demanding it for over a year, and while the council gives due heed to petitions from other sections of less importance the prayer of the westsiders stands unanswered. The council should provide both these crossings without unnecessary delay.—[Saturday Mall.

The above from the Saturday Mall is a fair statement of the situation. We need both improvements as soon as we can get them and one does not conflict with the other.

STATE ITEMS.

The Midland is putting in a Y at Florissant.

The district court at Conejos has adjourned.

A new Baptist church is to be built in North Denver.

A building and loan association has been organized in Alamosa.

The Rocky Mountain Celt appeared last week in the national colors, red and blue inks on white paper.

Commencing next September the Pueblo Chieftain will be published every day of the week including Monday.

The artificial ice company of Pueblo have ordered additional machinery and will make their plant larger than at first intended.

Aspen is to have a brand new democratic daily. Mr John D. Russell is said to be the prime mover in the scheme, but the name of Charles Franklin is mentioned in connection therewith.

The city of Aspen offers a reward of $300 for the capture of Cook, former city clerk, who broke jail in Aspen on the night of July 1st. Sheriff John White has already offered a reward from the sheriff's department of $150.

Weather Indications

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5, 12 p. m.

Indications for twenty-four hours commencing Sunday, July 6, at 7 a. m.: For Colorado Light local showers, slightly cooler, variable winds.

The Birth of an Iceberg.

Harper's Weekly.

The dynamical law by which the glaciers abutting on the sea generate their bergs is still somewhat vague. In earlier days it was held that the glacial tongue broke off by its own weight. To this has succeeded the following explanation, perhaps more popularly than scientifically accepted: Moving down the fiords to the ocean the glacier's front enters the waves, at first ploughing up the sea bottom into a deep furrow. But as the ice prow pushes out over the sloping ocean floor, the weight resting upon the bottom steadily diminishes. The floating power of the water tends constantly to lift the ice, which is held down by the rigidity of the glacial sheet below its normal sea line. Moving on still, the glacier's front reaches the point in deeper waters where it is lifted from the bottom altogether. Still it remains unbroken, the strength of the sheet, hundreds of feet in thickness, holding it. But as it proceeds, the awful leverage on the unsupported tongue waxes. It is like the van of an army drawn farther and farther away from its main body, and encountering increasing attacks of the foe. Each surge of the tide, every onset of storm, racks its structure. At last comes the point where the hardly sustained equilibrium of forces ends, and the glacial tip breaks away into the floating berg. Finally we have a third and a more recent hypothesis based on the differential movement of the upper and lower parts of the glacier. This latest theory asserts that the glacial front is thrust over from above by the swifter descent of its upper portion, a movement which may be roughly likened to the breaking comb of a sea wave sweeping to the shore.

But whatever the specific direction of the force which expels the berg from the glacier, the grandeur of the phenomena which often attend it is without question. Constantly the brow of the glacier over the sea is shaking off with sharp explosions smaller masses of ice, which drop to the water in cloudlets of spray. Suddenly there comes a set of louder and deeper blasts that blend into a subterranean roar. A great section of the fissured front of the glacier bends, with waterfalls pouring from its sides, and obscured in clouds of vapor from the cold surfaces newly exposed to the air. As these clear away, the broken off glacial tongue surges down, forcing up a wave of water dangerous to near vessels, to boats or men at the water's edge. Up and down the new born berg sways, moving, meanwhile, slowly away from the glacier, and out to sea. It has been born amid the travail of the icy elements to begin its life journey, that is to be long or short, according to its own size and the places to which the currents of air and water are to bear it.

Half Horse, Half Buffalo.

Frank Fraundfelter, of Easton, Pa., owns an animal that he calls a buffalo horse. It was born in Texas twelve years ago, is 15 1-3 hands in height and weighs 1,160 pounds. It is covered with a coat resembling coarse buffalo fur in close curls eight inches long, growing equally thick and long on all portions of the body and legs. In the winter the hair grows much longer. This long, curly, buffalo hair gives the horse a remarkable appearance, the more so as the hair on the legs is as dense as on any other part, making them look like four thick fur covered posts. In its gait it resembles a cow more than a horse. Nevertheless it is said to be a good roadster and has the pulling power of a mule. The shape of the animal's head is distinctly that of a buffalo, and in lieu of a mane there is an extra growth of brown hair. In its hindquarters also the horse closely resembles the buffalo.

The biggest human tooth is said to belong to a resident of Woolwich, Mo. The dentist who harvested it the other day says it is exactly one and nine sixteenth inches long.

A STRONG PETITION.

The Petition of Citizens and Taxpayers for the Opening of Tejon Street.

The following is the petition presented some weeks ago to the council from citizens and taxpayers, asking for the opening of Tejon street and the signatures under it. It is one of the strongest petitions ever sent to the council. A perusal of the names will be sufficient to satisfy everyone of the falsity of the statement that the opening of Tejon street is a real estate deal.

To the Honorable the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the City of Colorado Springs:

Your petitioners, citizens and taxpayers of the City of Colorado Springs, respectfully ask your honorable body to lay out, establish and open Tejon street, from the point where it now terminates on the south, southerly in a straight line to the southern limits of the city of Colorado Springs.

Your petitioners respectfully state that the board of county commissioners of the county of El Paso have established a county road beginning where said Tejon street, if extended southerly in a straight line, would strike the city limits, and extending southerly until it connects with the present Canon City road near where the gate to the Broadmoor company's lands are located.

Your petitioners respectfully represent that the necessities of the public require that such street should be laid out as herein prayed for, in order to safely accommodate the large amount of travel to and from the city on the south and southwest to the canons and elsewhere.

That Nevada avenue and the old county road form the only southern outlet and inlet to the city, and inasmuch as the electric railway has laid its track upon these streets and thus renders travel thereon more difficult and unsafe, the extension of Tejon street, as herein asked for, will be of great advantage to the public and relieve the travel upon the old county road along such electric railway.

Your petitioners, the Colorado Springs company and J. M. and M. L. Dorr, are the owners of the land through which Tejon street would extend, and are willing, by proper deed of conveyance, to convey to the city the land necessary for such extension for the purposes of a street.

Colorado Springs Co., By Geo. H. Parsons, Secretary,	W. H. Bacon,
	John H. Bacon,
	J. M. Dorr,
Frank H. Hall,	Mark L. Dorr,
James H. B. McFerran,	Fairley Bros.,
John A. Sprague,	A. Hemenway,
D. Ashby,	Geo. F. Wentz,
C. M. Wright,	O. E. Hemenway,
Oliver J. Kennedy,	W. D. Marlow,
Raymond Reed,	Sylvester Johnson,
D. A. Russell,	J. W. Chapman,
M. E. Irving,	J. F. Placht,
Geo. R. Buckman,	O. P. Hopkins,
D. McShane,	E. D. Sommers,
Sam'l F. Hazlehurst,	Miller Bros.,
N. S. Culver,	A. Armentrout,
J. R. Wilcox,	L. H. Gowdy,
Geo. Macklin,	H. E. Wilson,
E. G. Perkins,	Thos. Hughes,
Chas. Walker,	Francis B. Hill,
H. Renne,	M. L. DeCoursey,
Thos. Shideler,	B. W. Steele,
C. H. White,	J. M. Bolton,
H. A. Wagner,	J. W. Work,
O. L. Godfrey,	Phil Strubel,
S. N. Nye,	R. R. Taylor,
H. C. Hughes,	J. B. Murphey,
W. L. McLain,	J. A. Himebaugh,
Wm. F. Anderson,	H. S. Ervay,
A. Sutton,	C. C. Waltmore,
C. W. Howbert,	Arthur Perkins,
A. R. Holbrook,	Wm. Scott,
A. H. Whaite,	J. R. Bischof,
R. F. Griswold,	D. W. Robbins,
E. E. Martin,	C. E. Durkee,
J. E. Shobe,	F. D. Taylor,
T. F. Johnson,	J. F. Love,
R. S. Warren,	R. Donnelly,
Geo. Cant,	J. C. Duncan,
F. E. Robinson,	R. A. P. Eaton,
W. M. Strickler,	L. A. Puffer,
Barnes & Irvine,	H. F. Reed,
H. T. Cooper,	B. F. Crowell,
W. F. Tilton,	W. H. McIntyre,
D. T. Cuthbert,	Robt. A. Miller,
W. R. McCoy,	A. J. Stoker,
W. F. McKeehan,	Leonard Jackson,
W. A. Daniels,	R. W. Anderson,
R. S. Bumstead,	Jas. A. Hart,
S. R. Sessions,	D. J. Christopher,
O. Roberts,	C. T. Reynolds,
F. Hutzen,	Matt France,
Edw. J. Smith,	Levi Welty,
Wm. Rush,	W. H. Roby,
Jno. F. Pearce,	F. F. Roby,
J. G. Noble,	Geo. O. Nevins,
R. L. Bennett,	E. F. Wright,
H. M. Harbert,	F. W. Howbert,
Matthew Kennedy,	E. S. Joslyn,
L. A. Giddings,	Francis D. Pastorius,
E. W. Giddings, Jr.,	Brigham & Heilman,
Judson Bent,	Chas. E. Noble,
Geo. B. Perry,	J. F. Seldomridge & Sons,
Reuben Berrey,	R. M. Stelman,
T. J. Fisher,	F. A. Colby,
A. S. Blake,	R. F. D. Adams,
J. R. Hundley,	El Paso Livery Co.,
A. R. Williams,	Wm. H. Sanford,
Pitts & Woolley,	H. T. O'Brien,
W. H. Goshen,	J. W. D. Stovell,
B. H. Feltwell,	R. P. Anderson,
D. M. Goshen,	John Inglis,
E. Barnett,	J. Baker.

EATON FOR SECRETARY.

Wants to Greet Secretary of State Eaton There.

Manitou Journal.

The Journal is in receipt of an invitation to attend the laying of the corner stone of the state capital building at Denver on July 4th. The Journal would much prefer to attend the laying of the last stone on the building. The building has kept pace with the mills of the gods, and it has also been grinding the dollars out of the taxpayers exceedingly fine. The Journal, however, is glad to announce the laying of the corner stone. It hopes also to some time greet Secretary of State Eaton within its enclosed walls.

Highly Spoken Of.

Erie-Canfield Independent.

Initiatory steps for the fall campaign have been taken. The first candidate announced is E. J. Eaton, of Colorado Springs, for secretary of state. Mr. Eaton is a republican and has held several public offices in El Paso county. Many of the state papers speak very highly of the would-be secretary, but we would like to know if he is any relation to our honest Ben.

Honest and Able.

Crystal River Current.

The state papers are mentioning the name of E. J. Eaton, of El Paso county, as an admirable one to be presented before the republican convention as a candidate for secretary of state. As he is said to be honest, able and unconnected with the ringsters, it is thought his suit will be successful.

Keep His Name Before the People.

Golden Globe.

The above (the Saturday Mail's article) coming from a democratic paper, gives a very good showing of how Mr Eaton stands in his own community. A better man for the position would be hard to name. His record is clean—Keep his name before the people.

Overwhelmingly in Favor of Eaton.

Glenwood Republican.

Expressions of preference for candidates for the office of secretary of state seem to be overwhelmingly in favor of Eaton of Colorado Springs. But the campaign has not yet started and it is yet uncertain upon whose shoulders the burden of responsibility will fall. But the GAZETTE's boom for Eaton is catching the notices from the state press outside of the cities and all of them are very flattering. But there is such a thing as starting a campaign too soon.

May the Best Man Have a Walk Away.

Burlington Republican.

The springing of E. J. Eaton for secretary of state by the Colorado Springs GAZETTE has called forth a large number of commendatory notices from the state press, and his characteristics and capabilities have been sounded in laudable terms. However, it is a long time yet before election and a walk away can hardly be claimed as yet.

Honest, Capable and Trustworthy.

Montrose Messenger.

The Colorado Springs GAZETTE (rep.) advocates Mr E. J. Eaton, of the above named city, as a desirable person to nominate to the office of secretary of state on the republican ticket. The Mail (dem.) of Colorado Springs, while signifying its purpose of supporting the democratic nominee, confesses that Mr. Eaton "has been tried as a servant of the people and by his uniform courtesy, carefulness, promptness and untiring energy has demonstrated by his actions, which speak louder than words, that he believes 'a public office a public trust,'" and otherwise speaks in the highest praise of his good qualities. There is no doubt Mr. Eaton is honest, capable and would doubtless make an efficient, trustworthy officer.

No Better Nomination Could be Made.

Lamar Register.

Mr. E. J. Eaton, of El Paso county, is receiving from the state press many flattering notices as candidate for secretary of state. He is deserving of all the kind things said of him for he is peculiarly fitted to discharge the duties of the office with credit to the state, the party and himself. While his acquaintance throughout the state may not be general, he has warm friends in nearly every county, who knowing his worth, will be only too glad to see that the voters are also made acquainted with it. No stronger or better nomination could be made.

Both El Paso and Eaton Deserve It.

Gunnison Review Press.

E. J. Eaton, of Colorado Springs, for a long number of years county clerk of El Paso county, will be a candidate before the next republican state convention for secretary of state. We have known him intimately for twenty years. He is not only one of the most competent and worthy men for the position, but his county is the banner republican county of the state and is entitled to whatever position the republicans there ask.

The Most Popular Candidate That Could be Chosen.

Crystal Peak Beacon.

Numerous of our exchanges speak of Mr E. J. Eaton as a suitable man for the republicans to nominate for the office of secretary of state. Mr. Eaton would certainly be the most popular candidate in this part of the state, that could be nominated, and would receive votes from men of all parties.

The Press Favorable to It.

Woodland Park News.

The name of Mr. E. J. Eaton, ex-county clerk and recorder for El Paso county, has been suggested in connection with the candidacy for the office of secretary of state. The grounds upon which the suggestion is made are his fitness for the office and the desire of his friends to see his faithful service in positions of public trust rewarded by this honor. Without regard to party section the press throughout the state has been commendatory on Mr. Eaton's proposed candidacy. Whether he would accept the office if tendered him, or whether he is tendered the nomination or not, the many kindly expressions and appreciation of his worth called forth cannot fail to be a source of pleasure to himself and friends alike.

Would be an Honor to the Ticket.

Colorado City Iris.

It is less than two weeks since the GAZETTE, at Colorado Springs, raised the name of E. J. Eaton, of that place, for the office of secretary of state. So far no evidence has been produced to show that Mr. Eaton would allow the use of his name in this capacity with any authority from him, but with the endorsement tendered by the press of all parts of the state, it would seem almost unkind in him to decline. In the short time which has elapsed since the ball was started to rolling it is surprising the amount of favorable comment that has appeared from all parts of the state. His name would do great honor to the republican state ticket.

Ouray for Eaton.

Solid Muldoon.

Ouray's delegation to the republican convention will in all probability support Eaton of El Paso for secretary of state. There are a number of decent anti-gang republicans in this section.

THE WORLD'S MANAGING EDITOR.

Col. Cockerill and the Way He Lives and Works.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, June 30.—Col. John A. Cockerill, who is virtually Joseph Pulitzer when the chief proprietor and editor of The New York World is abroad, probably has no equal as a resuscitator of semi defunct newspapers. In St. Louis, in Cincinnati and in New York he waved his magic editorial wand, and from seemingly hopeless ruins there sprang up live newspapers and splendid fortunes.

Col. Cockerill can't help this. The humor of the star under which he was born was to provide him with some sort of talisman against defeat, and he seems to have worn it ever since. If you don't believe in the foolery of astrologers you may conclude that the fact that never in his life was Col. Cockerill tired, or indolent, or careless, or stupid, or discouraged accounts for his brilliant victories in a field full of strong competitors. If you should attempt to catch up with him on Park row as he is making for The World office at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, you would find that the pace stirred your blood. Your admiration for the physical man almost makes you forget his deeds of brain. You think of the perfectly trained and well groomed thoroughbred on his way to the racing track.

The colonel takes care of his stomach and his nerves and keeps his muscles in first class working trim. There is an impressive suggestion of vitality in the way he fills his lungs and swings his walking stick. You get the same impression when you see him cross over to the Astor house at 4 o'clock for lunch, and if you should see him striding toward the City Hall station of the Third avenue elevated road at 3 a. m., after looking over all the proofs and writing half a dozen news editorials, you would marvel at the physical buoyancy of a man just through the daily grind that plows such early furrows in the cheeks of other editors of metropolitan dailies.

The men who make The World have time to listen to the suggestions of the humblest newspaper worker that ever stumbled upon an idea. One instance of this will enable you to dip deep into the mystery of Col Cockerill's grasp on the newspaper situation. I know he doesn't like being "written up," but that is the penalty for greatness prescribed in the statutes. One day a talented and persistent, but then unknown, newspaper writer from the west forced a mutual friend to introduce him, his object being to obtain employment.

The colonel was courteous, but bored, and celebrated the occasion by referring to the large number of idle persons looking for a chance to sit around in newspaper offices at large salaries while overworked editors skirmished about in search of something for them to do. The applicant thereupon casually suggested a novel and most attractive subject for a series of articles, and was giving the details of a skillfully prepared plan of action when Col. Cockerill suddenly rose from his desk, saying:

"No; you take my chair here and I'll go out and do this job."

The lucky applicant had sense enough not to presume on the good nature of so appreciative an editor, and from that on had all the work he could attend to.

CURTIS DUNHAM.

Still Farther.

"I haven't seen anything of De Wiggs lately," said Squildig. "Oh, he's buckled down to work now," replied McSwilligen. "Buckled down! If he's anything like what he used to be he'll have to be chained down to keep him at it." Pittsburg Chronicle.

He Has Sworn Off for Good.

Georgia has a sensation of a novel character in the shape of a reformed Fiji cannibal. The ex-man-eater is known as John Charvous, and he is now living off the proceeds of a lecture course which he finds a satisfactory substitute for roast missionary. Indeed, Mr. Charvous publicly states that he shall always regret the eating of his fellow men, and adds the pledge that never again will he allow the anthropophagical habits of his savage youth to mar the symmetry of his civilized and beef devouring manhood.

ABOUT WALL STREET.

The Great Financial Center of the New Western World.

Its Operations in Size and Variety Rapidly Increasing.

Great Leaders Wrecked on the Big Rocks of the Street.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, July 3. Famous as Wall street has been for more than a generation, it has never been half so famous as during the past twelve or thirteen years. The extent and variety of its operations is so constantly and rapidly increasing that some of the bulls and bears of 1870 and 1875 would show to very little advantage now. Wall street has always been national in importance and influence, but recently it has grown decidedly international. London has become almost as closely associated with it as Chicago is.

The Bourses of Paris, Amsterdam, Frankfort, Berlin are often seriously affected by its feeling and quotations. Its throbs, indeed, are communicated to the furthest reaches of civilization. Its volume of business and its audacity in enterprise are hardly equaled anywhere. Its methods and manipulations, its devices and schemes are wholly and peculiarly American, often arousing the admiration and wonder of the entire monetary world.

The street—it is commonly so spoken of—has changed as much in its architecture as in its transactions. Both tend to the colossal. Where a brief while ago ancient, grim, solid structures stood, today superb, lofty, completely contemporaneous piles are reared. It is not a street, though called such; it is a quarter, embracing lower Broadway, Nassau, Cedar, Pine, William, Pearl, Hanover, New and Broad streets and Exchange place, a territory more than half a mile square, one of the very richest on the globe. Trinity church—old Trinity—blocks the street proper at one end and the deep East river cuts it off at the other, illustrating at once the mockery of what is known as religion and the reality and suggestion of suicide. If consolation cannot be found in a theologic creed, peace—the peace of death—may be sought in the tidal stream. How stuffed with history (much of which will never be revealed) and prolific associations that quarter is!

It looks very calm and restful after the day's business has ended, like a battlefield when all traces of the strife and carnage have been removed. But when it is aroused, full of financial fury, as it commonly is from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m., it is a strange, bewildering spectacle. Messenger boys, most of them carrying telegrams, dart here and there over carts and wagons, directly under horses' heads, between men in close conversation—they have no time for manners—as if their life depended on ten seconds' time. They are never slow there, whatever they may be elsewhere. Their orders are always to hurry, and hurry they do. Besides they catch the spirit of the quarter, the feverish restlessness of those about them.

There seems to be more electricity in the air on the eastern side of the lower end of Manhattan Island than in any part of this highly charged republic. The excessive electricity affects the nerves and quickens the blood to an unhealthy degree. Men who walk leisurely and tranquilly in Fulton street or Maiden lane, no sooner turn into Wall street than they accelerate their pace and get excited. They may not have any interests there, but they are influenced by the locality, nevertheless. They cannot be distinguished in the driving throng from the great speculator whose fortune is at stake on the issue of the day, or the small speculator [illegible] his margin good before his stock shall be sold out.

[illegible] gamblers, as it might appear, in that district. The big banks are conservative and carefully managed. If they were not their credit would be ruined, and no bank can dispense with credit. But even they make large call loans on stocks, the prices of which concern them nearly. They are secured against loss under all ordinary circumstances, by the amount of their collaterals, but when these decline to a certain point their demands are inexorable. Dealing in money hardens the heart, and hundreds of millions are locked up in their strong vaults. The gray sub-treasury at Wall and Nassau streets, where stands the bronze statue of Washington on the site of his inauguration as first president of the United States, is bursting with gold and silver and stuffed with bank notes. What innumerable eyes must look every day with hunger and envy on those firm walls shutting in that prodigious wealth! How impossible to the Father of his Country would the reality of today have seemed to him when he took the oath of office in the spring of 1789!

A well dressed, well bred woman, though occasionally a feminine operator is visible there, is a rare sight in the street. She attracts much attention, consequently, among the female fruit venders, the scrubs, the janitors' wives and assistants. Now and then a new wife comes, radiant and beaming, to her husband in her carriage after 3 o'clock. As he drives away with her, submissive and sentimental, the older and more seasoned lords smile and say, "He'll soon get over that." The temper of the place is plainly not uxorious, but it is gallant out of business hours, gallant to a fault, as the liberal purchases of flowers, bonbons and jewelry by its frequenters for their sweethearts after a lucky turn amply attest.

All the exchanges, metal, cotton, coal, coffee, petroleum, produce, stock and real estate, are in that region, but the two stock exchanges, notably the older and bigger one, in Broad street, are generally active, and frequently the scenes of wild excitement. Failures are continually occurring; fortunes are continually made and lost. Firms whose credit has stood high, unshaken through years of revolution and disaster, which are supposed to be very, very rich, suddenly go down, and then it is known that they have long been crippled, unable to pay their debts. If they are honest and honorable much is forgiven them—the street is generous and magnanimous in its way—they are regarded simply as unfortunates, and are encouraged and helped on their feet again.

Very few men hold out there. The victors of last year are overthrown this year. The laurels of summer are nipped by the winter frost. Leaders regularly appear and disappear. He who made such a noise, who gained repeatedly the golden prize, nine or ten seasons since, is already forgotten. The coming man is always going. The Napoleon of the street is ever meeting with his Waterloo. The annals of the street furnish a dreary record of extinguished leaders. What becomes of them? Some retire with a remnant of the wreck; more die poor. Some end in insane asylums; other commit forgeries, or swindle their creditors, or steal securities and run away. Some get into prison; others blow out their brains. But the wave of oblivion speedily sweeps over all. No worship or recollection there of the sun declining or declined. Success alone begets idolatry.

Often men who have been prosperous, who have had seats at the board and had a following, tumble and sustain hurts beyond healing. Conscious that they cannot recover, they still limp around—they are known as lame ducks—held to their old haunts by the grateful, torturesome memory of the past. Their figures are melancholy, depressing. They are ghosts of their former selves. Countenance, dress, manner are wofully altered. Their look is dejected, distrustful, half appealing, half submissive—the look that comes from permanent failure, from expectations crushed. There is something pitiful in their shabby gentility, in their hollow effort to appear what they have been. Many of their old associates are kind to them, aid them in little ways. But they seldom last. They cannot bear the mortification of irretrievable defeat. They are missed for a few days, then their death is announced. Perhaps a subscription is raised to bury them decently. "Poor Jones has gone. He couldn't have cared to live—he had lost his grip. Let's take a drink. Western Union's up two points."

The street keeps a brave outside. It seems so pleasant under the sunshine, so prosperous, so promising. What vast wealth it has, what temptations it offers! Brown and Thompson, Smith and Robinson had almost nothing when they began, and see where they are now! Beautiful town houses, villas at Newport, carriages, boxes at the opera, sumptuous entertainments—yes; but where are the hundreds of others that fell while they rose? The many never think of the defeated, who are not to be counted in the reckoning of hope. It appears very easy to make money there. Watch the market; get a few points; venture boldly and the thing is done. The thing is done, done every day; but how? Not as the venturer hopes and desires once in twenty times. Contrary to popular opinion, the great mass of speculators, big and little, lose in the street in the long run. The outcome of gambling is generally disastrous under all conditions and in all places.

It is natural that the battlefield of the bulls and bears should externally command interest and admiration. Everything moves so smoothly and regularly. Everybody is so neatly and elegantly attired, so agreeable in manners, so buoyant, so cheerful; even when most excited it is a quiet sort of excitement. The brokers appear, whether old or young, like boys at play. Americans possess a degree of stoicism that other peoples cannot reach. They smile at ruin; jest on the brink of the grave. The street is eminently stoical; but stoicism cannot annul the perils and terrors of gambling.

The street is leprous as to speculation. Albeit it shows but a financial strife, a daily rush and crush and commotion, a frantic effort to win at all hazards, it includes the gravest questions of morals. Nobody can estimate the sum of unhappiness it causes annually, not here alone and in the large cities, but in every nook and corner of the land, directly and indirectly. More than half the defalcations in the east may be traced to speculations there. We may know the crimes it engenders by [illegible]; but the silent suffering, the moral deterioration, the blasted hopes, the corrupted virtue we can never know. [illegible] street is less responsible than the wretchedness of humanity. The street is [illegible] the metropolis [illegible]. Every great city in Europe has a similar evil, growing out of the greed for [illegible] not be removed while man and is what it is. The mass of men are gamblers who feel the lust of gain is aroused, and [illegible] formed, it is stronger than principle or pleading.

The street, like some mighty monster of fable, devours every week hundreds who dare to trifle with it. But no one learns by the experiences of others or by his own. Fresh victims are ever forthcoming, and they go the way of doom serene and smiling, as the host of their predecessors have done. While the wife wails in agony; while the children are deserted; while the pistol of the suicide sounds; while the defaulter flies from justice, Wall street, which has wrought those tragedies, looks innocent and staid Trinity invites to prayer.

JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE.

The School Girl Train.

NEW YORK, June 30.—There is scarcely an hour of the day that does not have its own particular crowd on the elevated railroad, and the stolid guards know just about what they have to expect from the time the earliest train takes the butchers down on Monday morning till the last train Sunday evening brings in a howling, swearing, whistling, spitting mob of hoodlums of all ages who have been out in the country for the purpose no doubt of "looking through nature up to nature's God." Following the butchers in the morning the laborers fill the train, with overalls and tin pails and a jargon of Irish and Italian conversation. Then come the shopgirls and clerks, the business men with clean collars and damp newspapers; a little later their wives, with pocketbooks bulging with samples tightly clutched in their hands, as they start forth upon a shopping campaign.

But perhaps the prettiest train to see is the school girl train. It is quite a little idyl in the midst of the town's rush and roar to see the demure little maidens get on, with their bundles of books and compact little packages of lunch, with their fresh cheeks and shining braids and earnest air as they discuss intently the events of the school day. They invariably travel in groups, that girl being bereft indeed who has to go down town alone with no one to talk to, and not one minute of the journey is allowed to go to waste. The well bred school girl is apparently totally oblivious of the fact that there are any passengers on the car but herself and her companions. She talks, talks, talks with a steady and absorbed interest in the events of the day, or she studies her book, poring over abstruse rhetorical questions of trope, personification and onomatopoeia, or equally puzzling mathematical problems where x equals all manner of unheard of and unreasonable things.

But she doesn't talk loud enough to attract attention. She doesn't see admiring masculine eyes surveying her over the top of a newspaper. Those who know her know that not the quiver of an eyelash [illegible] her, not a glance of approval or the smallest eccentricity of costume or behavior of one passenger on a crowded car but is marked and boarded up to be discussed at recess. But to all outward seeming she keeps herself to herself, and when she reaches her station quietly gets off, apparently totally unconscious that she takes with her much of the sweetness and light of the car.

HENRY R. ELLIOT.

She Didn't Object.

W. Childers Kydd (looking for board) Oh, I forgot to mention that two of my party of four are small children. I hope that will make no difference.

Mrs. Hashton (sweetly) Oh, not at all. I shall charge just the same as if they were grown up. Puck.

Dwinell & Terr[illegible]

Real Estate Investments Loans Insurance.

Bank Building, Rooms 10 & 11. (Near Elevator.)

Telephone No. 165. d4 1y

Fresh Cakes, Candies AND ICE CREAMS!

All Orders for Cream and Ices Will be Promptly Filled and Delivered.

Chicago Bakery.

Dairy in Connection.

Thos. Gough, Jr.,

Next Door to Postoffice. a-4-1y

TANG HING & CO.,

No. 124 E. Pike's Peak Ave.

ALL KINDS OF—

Fire Works, Cheap.

a-7 tf

DON'T BUY A Suburban Home WITHOUT EXAMINING "WALNUT HILL."

ANDERSON & FARRAR, AGENTS,
Room 7, Nichols Block

FIVE MINUTES

Is ample time in which to prepare a dish of delicious soup from our "Seedless Tomatoes" Should you have any left, let come to boil, fill bottle, cork tightly, lay on its side and it will keep indefinitely. It is not often you will have to do this, as it is like most good things it has a faculty of disappearing.

"Seedless Tomatoes" and "Silver State Tomatoes" at your grocers.

The Empson Packing Company.

S. I. WICKS,

Contractor for Sewer and Waterworks.

DEALER IN

FITTINGS AND SPECIALS.

Box 737, Colorado Springs.

Henry Van Kleeck,

Essex Building, Denver, Colo.

INVESTMENTS AND LOANS.

Money loaned on City, Town and Ranch property: interest collected; investments made and managed for non-residents in Colorado and the West.

REFERENCES: W. S. Jackson, Colo. Springs; Edward C. Perkins, Boston; James M. McLean, New York, and the Banks of Denver.

FOR EITHER AN INVESTMENT Or a Home.

Buy Property Now. Come and Look over our List. We have some

SPECIAL BARGAINS

In all parts of City and Additions.

OUR SPECIALTIES:

Knob Hill, Boulder Heights, Grand View, West Colorado Springs, etc.

Several ranches for sale.

Call and look over our list of properties. Conveyance always ready to show property.

INSURANCE WRITTEN. MONEY TO LOAN.

PLUMB & WALKER,

No. 18 N. Tejon St., Opera House Block.

CHAS. E. WALKER,

CIVIL ENGINEER.

Reservoirs and Irrigating Canals, Examinations and surveys of Coal and other Mineral lands.

No. 18 N. Tejon St., Opera House Block.

CHAS. W. COLLINS,

Saddle and Private Boarding Stable

Horses carefully trained to saddle for ladies and gentlemen. First class horses and saddles constantly on hand for hire.

17 & 19 Willamette Ave. Telephone 131.

AGENTS WANTED to sell the PINLESS CLOTHES LINE; patent recently issued. It holds the clothes without pins, they do not freeze to it and cannot blow off. Sample line sent by mail 50c; 50 foot line by mail $1.25. For circulars, price list and terms address The Pinless Clothes Line Co., 17 Hermon St., Worcester, Mass.

Henry LeB. Wills

Real Estate & Insurance.

Notary Public AND COMMISSIONER of DEEDS For Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Approved Real Estate Security in sums to suit borrowers.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED.

Residence of 15 rooms with fine grounds, in north part of town. Every possible convenience, and furnishings very complete.

Corner residence of twelve rooms, on N. Cascade avenue.

Finely appointed flat on 2nd floor, to rent for a short term.

On North Cascade ave., handsomely furnished house with all conveniences, to rent until September 25th. 175

811 N. Cascade, twelve rooms, stable, bath and all conveniences. 150

New residence, very completely furnished, on North Nevada, for long term. 150

715 N. Cascade ave., 8 rooms with bath. 125

1215 N. Tejon St., 7 rooms and bath, if taken promptly. 100

19 E. Boulder St., 7 rooms 70

8 N. Tejon St., 5 rooms for a term. 70

5 roomed cottage on Kiowa St. 45

E. Kiowa St., 3 rooms. 30

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED.

Store on Pike's Peak Avenue

Willamette Avenue and Weber Street, 6 rooms and bath.

House of 7 rooms with bath, on Colorado avenue, West Bluff.

East Uintah St., 8 rooms and stable.

212 N. Tejon St., 3 rooms.

Huerfano, 5 rooms

2 adjoining offices in Robertson Block.

East Uintah street, 4 rooms;

2 rooms centrally located.

House of 5 rooms in Roswell.

Offices in Robertson block, Tejon St.

Offices in the Strettell Block on Pike's Peak avenue.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL.

A brick residence, just completed, built in the best manner after the most improved designs, with every convenience facing south on a leading avenue and having plenty of ground about it. A low figure and easy terms will be made.

One of the finest residences in town on a full quarter block, facing south and west. The property is in magnificent condition, and the lawn and garden excel any other of the sort in town.

A finely appointed house of 7 rooms and bath on North Tejon St., near College reservation. For sale either furnished or unfurnished at moderate price.

Residence lot fronting 56 feet on San Rafael, opposite the college reservation. The lot is 200 ft deep and immediately adjoining some of the finest improvements in town. At the price at which it is offered, it is the cheapest vacant residence property for a fine place, now in the market.

Two tenement houses, south of Pike's Peak avenue, centrally located and in perfect repair. The property is always occupied by good tenants, and as it produces over sixteen per cent. gross rental on the low figure asked, makes a fine opportunity for investment.

"BROADMOOR."

FOR SALE.

I have a long list of properties, improved and otherwise, which I should be pleased to show parties desiring to purchase who may favor me with a call.

HENRY LeB. WILLS,

No. 19 N. Tejon St., Colo. Springs

TELEPHONE 44. b-19-tf

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Cards under this head state profession and address. Any other matter will be charged for at our Card Rates.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

WALTER M. HATCH.

No. 24 S. Tejon Street, up stairs.

WILLIAM HARRISON.

Office up stairs in the second building south of the County Court house.

LUNT, ARMIT & PHELPS.

Bank Building. Rooms 58 to 63. Colorado Springs, Colo. 1-21-tf

DENTISTS.

DR. W. FOWLER.

Rooms in Prewitt block, Tejon St., opposite Giddings Bros. & Berry. 1-1-1y

DR. HENRY B. HAYDEN.

Office—Rooms 33, 34 and 35, Hagerman Block. Residence on Cheyenne Avenue. Sittings for examination of the mouth and teeth given without charge.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDER.

H. D. JOHNSON.

Office at 112 Pike's Peak Avenue. c12tf

W. F. DOUGLAS,

Architect, 20 N. Nevada Avenue. c-15-1y

PHYSICIANS.

C. M. MUIR, M. D.,

General Practitioner. Specialty: Nervous Diseases and Gynecology. Telephone 22. Manitou, Colo.

THE WORLD CANNOT SHOW

A more delightful all the year round seaside resort than can be found at

THE HOTEL DEL CORONADO,

With its charming marine climate, makes a complete and agreeable change, such as persons who live

INLAND or in INTERIOR CITIES

Positively require, and get there for the least money in the most charming part of the world, and in the largest and most magnificent hotel, with the finest service at the lowest rate.

Its Surroundings Make CORONADO

The ideal all the year round seaside resort, with an atmosphere most soothing, restful, and constantly fanned by health laden breezes from the ocean.

THE HOTEL DEL CORONADO

Far exceeds all praise. No pen can describe it: no language can do it justice. Guests have ample inside and outside amusement, the fishing, hunting and yachting are splendid, and can be enjoyed to the fullest extent.

The SURF BATHING is WARM.

As the cold currents from the north do not reach so far south, the temperature of the water is several degrees warmer than it is anywhere north of this.

The CORONADO MINERAL WATER

Has been thoroughly tested and proven to be infallible in all kidney and bladder troubles, a perfect tonic and a most agreeable beverage at all times.

E. S. BABCOCK, Jr., Manager,

HOTEL DEL CORONADO.

Coronado, California.

For the truth of any of these statements, respectful reference is made to Jno. M. Sherwin, Dr. Hazlehurst, J. J. Hagerman.

ST. ELMO HOUSE. And cottages. Beautifully situated half-way between the Soda and Iron Springs. This house has had an addition of 50 new and elegantly furnished rooms, can now accommodate guests at reasonable rates. Home comforts furnished by The St. Elmo cannot be surpassed by any hotel in Manitou Springs. Rates $10 to $15 per week; $2 to $3 per day. 50c per meal. Day board. Rent to the in cottages at $7 per week. Special rates to families.

MRS. J. F. DOW, Proprietress.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

NEWS OF THE RESORTS.

Doings at Manitou and the Resorts of the Ute Pass.

Notes From Manitou Park and Cascade Canon Hotels.

Items of Interest Gathered in and About Manitou.

MANITOU.

The usual weekly hop occurred at the Iron last night.

Father Carr will read mass and preach in the Catholic church this morning at 10 o'clock

The funeral of the infant daughter of Mr and Mrs A J Barney took place yesterday, Rev A. O. Dowos officiating

Mr. O P Snider is down from Denver to see his old friends. The Denver office is taking in some big orders for red sand stone

Mr S. Guggenheimer, of the Philadelphia works of Pueblo, and his brother, B. Guggenheimer of Denver, are guests at the Barker.

Mr. T. A. Hood, proprietor of the Ruxton hotel, has received a handsome crockinole table, the gift of a former Kansas City guest.

Mrs. John Hulbert and son have returned home Miss Maud Hulbert, a niece of Major Hulbert, accompanied them home to make a visit at the Spa.

Rev C. H. Payne, secretary of the National Board of Education of the Methodist church, and wife, of New York, are numbered among the Barker guests. They will remain in Manitou a fortnight.

Mr. J. A. Doubleday and Mr. W. G. Doubleday, of New Zealand, are guests at the Cliff. These gentlemen are making a tour of the world and as Manitou is the finest place they have struck so far will rest some time.

Conductor Ellis of the Denver and Rio Grande railway was suffering yesterday from lameness in his right hand caused by manipulating the punch on the Fourth. More than 1400 tickets were punched during the day This is the greatest number ever carried over the branch road in one day.

The remaining castings of the new drinking fountain and town clock have arrived and one is able to conjecture how the structure will appear. A bed of concrete is being laid in the centre of the city park. The base is set on this and is six feet in diameter. Above the fountain rises a four-dial electric clock. The work is of Geneva black iron with bronze trimmings and will stand about fifteen feet high.

Barker—F. M. Lemmon, St. Joseph; A E Stone, New York; F. Horey and wife, St Paul, Minn.; M. L Vanderklort, wife and child, Chicago; Charles F. Lutgen, San Francisco; E. M. Royds, England; C. A. Payne and wife, S. Guggenheim, New York; Benj. Guggenheim, Denver; G. E. Clark, Pueblo; W. C. Ross, Chicago; F. T. Johnson, Miss M. Perkins, Denver; Rev. Edwin Ward, Miss Ward, city; N. L. Traver, Denver.

Cliff A. F. Caymon, San Francisco; J. F. Eberhart, wife and son, S. K. Boston; Geo. H Rice, Chicago; Albert Woodcock, Omaha; I N. Richie, Indianapolis; Wm. P. Stymus, Jr., R. J. Roberts, New York; D. Chisholm, Broadmoor; A. S. Bissel, Dundee, Scotland; J. A. Doubleday, Wm. J. Doubleday, New Zealand; Hattie M. Tower, Miss M. Irwin, Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas and wife, Chicago; Mrs. K Linderfelt, Milwaukee; Chas. L. Plunkett, Colorado Springs; F. E. Baxter, Colorado Springs, B C Decker, E G Decker, Chicago, Geo K Peasley and wife, H C. Watson and wife, Greeley; P. W. Henrich and wife, Miss Cushing, Columbus, Neb; F Hodgdon and lady, Delta; Mrs. W. S Nichols, Colorado Springs; Mrs John Long, Miss Louise Chinenson, Topeka.

Ruxton Harry Marler and wife, Denver; A L Harvey, Miss Williams, Denver; B. P. Knight, Pueblo; Miss A B Miller, Allegheny City; Mrs F. M. Fairchild, Brooklyn; W G Norris and wife, Ladonia, Texas; Mrs. S V Dooby and daughter, Marysville, Mo; W. C. Arundel, Denver; Dr. W. O. Rogers, M. T. Mors, Omaha.

Sunny Side—Mrs. Josiah Hayhes, Pueblo; Emily Moore, Bloomington; M. Tattie McLean, Beatrice; Mrs J. E Hill; Winnie Hill, John Hill, Mrs Laura Fairbanks, Lincoln; Ida B. Mixon, Julia C. Fife, St. Louis; J. E. Stewart, E. Brentlinger, La Junta; E. Weber, F. Bishop, Kansas City; O. J. Wood, Wellington, Kas.

Iron Springs—A. W. Houston, wife and two children, San Antonio, Tex.; J. C. Montgomery, wife and daughter, D. Thielen, Denver; T. H. Edsall and wife, Clarence Edsall, H. W. Greenough, W. H Evans, Colorado Springs; H. K. Devereux, Aspen.

The Mansions—C. M Russell and wife, Denver; E S. Albright, Kenneth Boyen, St Louis; E. S. Smith and wife, New York.

Manitou E W. Stein, Chicago; Miss Lulu Gerak, St. Louis; Mrs F. F. Harvey, Leavenworth; W. M. Gibson, T. Chambers, O. Z. Harris, F. H Vaughn, Canon City; E W. Culbertson, Holbrook, A. T.

CASCADE NOTES.

A small wagon with two goats hitched in and loaded with happy children is one of the features of the avenue drives

Mr. Mood of Topeka, W A. Stineruck and wife of Pueblo, Mrs. Gilleland and two daughters of Denver and J S Hudson went up to the peak Friday from the Ramona

Mrs Williams, Mr and Mrs Hext, of Colorado Springs, spent Friday in the canon. Mrs. Williams was so pleased with the scenery that she will return to paint bits of it.

Travelers more largely this season than ever before come to stay over night at Cascade, in order to be secure of seats in the backs and be fresh for a start to the peak the next morning.

Mrs Sutton, of Topeka, sent down to the Springs for red, white and blue ribbon, which she fashioned into badges and presented to the guests, who wore them in honor of the day. The orchestra played national airs all day.

Bunting was flung to the breeze from the verandas of the Ramona, and the music room festooned with it and decorated with flags and evergreen, and flowers were banked on the mantel and in the fireplace on the Fourth. On one side of the room a large evergreen shield was placed, greatly to the surprise of the managers, bearing the words "God Bless Our Managers "

The fine music rendered by the Hoeck orchestra adds a new charm to the summer days in Cascade canon The carriages for the peak are stationed at the foot of the slope on which the Ramona stands, and as travelers alight from the trains strains of classic music float down to greet and speed them on their way above the clouds Upon their return chilled by snow and rain, for the moods of the peak have been very uncertain of late, they are invited into the parlor to warm themselves before a blazing log fire A dinner is served that tastes better to them than any they ever ate before, and those with limited time and tickets are started on their way warmed and pleased with what they have seen and experienced

Arrivals at the Ramona—David Zeigler, wife and child, Charles M Clinton and wife, Mrs M E Mintz F G Higgins and wife Misses Lessie and Gertie Clinton John F Wilson Denver, R F Wilson and wife Chicago Mrs H M Tanner, Emporia, Kan, F M Marshall Battle Rock, C J Tanner, F C Gay, Topeka, C M Davis and wife S J Ellis Mrs M Stewart Pueblo, W W Bryan, Manitou; G M Gilliland Denver, E E Griswold and wife Dr E C Atkins, F R Atherton, Dr Reber and wife A B Brisbin, Edward Howbert, Colorado Springs

MANITOU PARK.

The guests at Manitou Park had a fine time on July 4, with plenty of handsome fireworks in the evening

The following are among late arrivals at the Manitou Park hotel.

Mrs W. T. Morris, Miss M Webbe, Sheffield Phelps, Colorado Springs; C. E Drury, Mrs Drury, Master Charles Drury, Dayton, Ohio; D. W. Page, Mrs Turny, two children and nurse, Denver; Mr. F. H Morley, Mrs F H. Morley, Master Fritz Morley, Colorado Springs; O. E. Cary, Denver; F. F. Gilbert and wife, Chicago; F. Gilpin and wife, Colorado; J. S. Miller, Chicago; Mrs G. T. Jones child and nurse, Harry Jackson, Colorado Springs; W. C. Allen, Philadelphia; Mrs H A. Hall and maid, W. L. Ferris, Wm Faunce, wife and child, Colorado Springs; T H. Postlewaite, London; Dr. Bell, Manitou; Chas Fay, Massachusetts; I Rayner Edmunds, C. G. Van Brunt, Mr Freeman, Mrs Harry Freeman, Mrs. Henry Van Brunt, Miss Alice Van Brunt, Mr. Vehore Van Brunt, Cambridge, Mass; Miss Eleanor Sherwin, Jamaica Plains; Mrs Chas Hallowell, Charles Hallowell, Moses Hallett, Mrs Hallett and child, Denver; Mrs. Horace G Lunt and four children, John Ashman Colorado Springs.

The A. M E. Church.

The corner stone of a new African Methodist Episcopal Church will be laid at the corner of Costilla and Weber streets this afternoon. The services will be conducted by Bishop Grant of the diocese of Texas, who is here by request and in place of Bishop Ward of Colorado. The pastors and congregations of the churches in this city are invited to be present and take part in the ceremonies

The A. M. E. congregation was established in 1876 by much exertion on the part of Rev. John Hubbard. The membership then was only twelve, but it has gradually increased until at the present time it is over 100

The first congregation worshipped in a small building on the site of the present and of the coming church. Year by year as the congregation grew the building was enlarged and remodeled, until now a limit has been reached. The old building is entirely inadequate to the needs of the people and cannot well be enlarged. Therefore a new brick structure is to be built.

The new church will be of brick, with a stone foundation, and will cost in the neighborhood of $5000. It will be built in the Gothic style of architecture, with a belfry about 80 feet high. The auditorium will be large and well lighted There will be an ample vestibule, and the building will be fitted with all the modern conveniences.

The present pastor of the church is Rev. S. Rice, who came here less than a year ago. Since he came he has built up the church in a remarkable manner. He has paid off all the debts of the church, and amassed a sum sufficient to commence the new building. Through his efforts the membership has been very largely increased, and the church is constantly filled with large and attentive audiences At the conference which will be held in Leadville, commencing August 26, a special effort will be made to have Mr. Rice reassigned to this church to continue the work which he has so ably begun. The attempt will probably be successfull, and the walls of the new church will rise, marking a new era in the prosperity of the congregation

"Hamlet" and "The Silver King".

The sale of reserved seats for the two appearances here of Mr. Wilson Barrett and his London company began at the Midland ticket office yesterday morning, and is probably the largest for any attraction ever announced to appear here The sale for the performance of "Hamlet" is very large, showing that our play-goers are alert to the importance of Mr. Barrett's arrangement of Shakespeare's sublime tragedy. Mr. Barrett claims that his production of "Hamlet" is the version that Shakespeare intended, that it is the "Hamlet" that was presented at the old Globe theatre under Shakespeare's own direction, and that it is the "Hamlet" of common sense. He claims that his innovations are simply restorations. Whether Mr. Barrett is right or wrong, there can be no doubt that his performance is the "Hamlet" of this progressive 19th century, and that he has made it a more interesting play than any other actor of modern times. "The Silver King" is a modern drama of English life, and has had the most successful record of any play in the last fifty years It is founded on one of the most powerful stories, and deals with high and low life in the most fascinating way. It was written for Mr. Barrett and was first produced by him in 1882. Since then it has been played all over the world, in almost every language. Both "Hamlet" and "The Silver King" will be cast to the full strength of Mr. Barrett's famous company of players

No little interest is manifested here in the appearance of Miss Eastlake, who has been Mr Barrett's leading lady so many years She will play Ophelia on Tuesday night and on Wednesday night the faithful, devoted and heroic Nelly Denver Miss Eastlake is one of the most forcible English gentlewomen who has visited these shores. As an actress and as a woman she holds a high position in England. She is to star on her own account in the near future.

At His Old Tricks.

The following is taken from a Winnipeg special to the San Francisco Examiner of June 29th, and will make interesting reading to many persons here: "The young Englishman, W. Calthorp Dealy, who passed himself off as Lord Calthorp at Victoria and Seattle, and victimized a number of business men there by bogus drafts, disappeared from town recently, and yesterday several drafts on local firms, amounting to $500, were received from Montreal, signed by him and indorsed by a Montreal insurance man The payment was of course refused The swindler is of pleasing address, and a most accomplished confidence man While on the Pacific coast he moved in the best society, and made himself quite sociable with business men of high standing Here he attached himself to the theatrical profession, and was a member of a local stock company. He sailed for England after cashing a draft in Montreal "

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND'S BOOK.

It Is Based on the Life History of Alexander Hamilton.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, June 30.—Mr. George Alfred Townsend, who is widely known by his nom de plume of "Gath," has just published a novel or romance which is causing considerable comment. It is based upon the political intrigue which was designed to ruin Alexander Hamilton while secretary of the treasury, and included in the plot the interesting and hitherto mysterious relations of Mrs Reynolds to him. The story is one of the most exciting and dramatic in American history, and in his romance Mr Townsend relies largely upon his own investigations, which appear to have been most exhaustive. The book is attracting the attention of scholars like John Hay, Professor Peck and others interested in history, and is, in addition, of extreme interest to the general lover of fiction.

Where Mr. Townsend finds the time to write this and the other romances which he has heretofore published is known only to himself, for he is one of the busiest and in some respects the most successful of American journalists. His daily "stent" of newspaper writing will average not less than 6,000 words, and he has kept this up for many years, and sometimes far exceeding this amount. He has been, too, one of the few journalists who have, in addition to providing daily support, amassed a competence, so that now, when he is in the vigor of his prime, he can look forward with assurance to a life of such independence as he chooses hereafter.

For many years Mr Townsend has lived in New York, but some time ago he bought an estate in the neighborhood of Antietam or the South Mountain of Maryland, which he calls Gapland and which is a most romantic and beautiful spot. His house is a quaint structure, modeled after his own designs, large enough for a caravansary, and is filled with choice books, rare pictures and many interesting mementoes of his exciting and widely experienced life as a famous correspondent. Stretching back for some two miles his estate extends over the uplands and here, in that quiet and repose which he finds necessary to the best literary effort, Mr. Townsend purposes to devote his life more and more to literature and in the line already so delightfully developed by him in his historical romances.

The latest novel Mr Townsend publishes himself. His son in law is a well known dealer in rare and curious books and he has his assistance in the publication This rather unusual step is taken by Mr. Townsend mainly on account of experiences not fully satisfactory in the publication of his other novels. He has found, however, that the experiences of a publisher are thorny ones and that it is necessary to possess [illegible] spirit in order to place one's own book upon the market. That is a spirit which Mr. Townsend possesses, as was made evident some days ago, when, putting false pride aside, he took copies of his book under his arm and distributed them himself at the dinner [illegible] book stalls in Washington

"Mrs. Reynolds and Hamilton" is distinguished by that clear paranalytical process of thought which characterizes all of Mr. Townsend's writings and is graced by his superior powers of narration and description. The book is sure to excite criticism because the intimation is plain that Jefferson aided if he did not conceive the conspiracy to ruin Hamilton's good name and in the contemptible means indicated in the story. Mr. Townsend's ardent sympathy with the old Federalists is manifested throughout the book, and his great admiration for Hamilton he glories in making evident. E. J. EDWARDS

FAREWELL TO THE TURTLE

A Favorite Marine Chelonian Gradually Disappearing.

The Hoboken Turtle Club of New York city owes its birth to Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr, but although it has been in existence for nearly ninety years it never had a permanent abiding place until the other day, when the members moved into a handsome home at Larchmont. It seems rather unfortunate that the club members should settle down to housekeeping just at the time when the delicacy on which they dote is growing scarce.

The turtle has been the pet of gourmands for so many generations that he and his family seem to be dying out, and the prospective disappearance of green soup from the tables of the wealthy has already created alarm, not only in America but also in England. The London Graphic in speaking of the shortage says that the present stock in the hands of wholesale dealers "is so low that the market is practically at their mercy, and they are now charging something like 2s 2d. a pound, whereas this time last year they could only obtain 8d. This means, of course, that our caterers will have to charge prohibitive prices for the famous soup, and that for a time it will practically disappear from the menus of most of our restaurants. We do not for a moment suppose that our civic magnates will cease to supply their guests with the delicious compound of calipash and calipee, for what would a city dinner be without this delicacy, which is, in a sense, identified with the historical glories of our municipal life? Outside the charmed circle of the city, however, a veritable turtle famine is apprehended, and preparations are being made, no doubt, to find some worthy substitute for the celebrated green and yellow fat."

Married Nine Times to the Same Man.

At Providence, R. I., Mrs. Stella Weston has made application for a divorce from her husband, Rev. Charles Weston, on the ground that he is insane. Within the space of eight years Mrs. Weston has been married nine times, each time to Weston. According to the woman's statement her husband is a marriage maniac that is, he insists every few months that his wife shall join with him in going through a new ceremony They were first wedded by a Methodist clergyman at Millbrook, Wis. While abroad for the honeymoon he insisted on another marriage at St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin Returning to America a third ceremony was performed aboard ship by a Presbyterian pastor But all this did not satisfy Mr Weston that their union was ecclesiastically perfect, and in due course he utilized the services of Baptist, Unitarian and Swedenborgian divines. The ninth knot was tied by a spiritualist.

Then Mrs Weston fled to her sister's home in Providence. She has had letters from her husband telling her that he has ascertained beyond all possible doubt that a Congregational marriage is the only one that has the indorsement of heaven, and that if she will but consent to a wedding in a Congregational church he will forgive her flight and promise that this shall be positively the last nuptials he will ask her to participate in.

THE CHURCHES.

Rev A C Peck will preach both morning and evening at the First M E church to day.

Service in First Presbyterian church morning at 11 and evening at 8 o'clock Rev. John Herron will occupy the pulpit

Lutheran church services in the city hall at 11 a m and 8 p m, conducted by the pastor. Rev. Dr. Howbert Subject of discourse, "Sowing and Reaping " Sabbath school at 10 a. m

Preaching at the Christian church, 315 East Huerfano street, to day at 11 a. m. and 7 p m, by the pastor, J P. Lucas. Evening topic "The Thief on the Cross" Bible school at 9.45 a. m.; Y. P. S. C E at 7 p m All are welcome.

At the A. M E. church, corner of Weber and Costilla streets, the services morning and evening will be conducted by Bishop Grant, of Texas At 3 p m the corner stone will be laid with impressive ceremonies conducted by Bishop Grant

There will be services at the M E Church, South, corner of Weber and Cucharras streets, both morning and evening, at the usual hours. Preaching in the morning by Rev Ira Sprague and in the evening by the pastor Sunday school at 9.45 a. m., Y P S C. E at 7 p. m.

Services at the First Congregational Church at 11 a m and 5 p. m: Beginning to-day and continuing through July and August the evening service will be discontinued and in its place will be held a vesper service each Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock. The service will be a brief one lasting a little less than an hour. It will be largely musical In place of a formal service the pastor will give a short address. The hour is one at which no other church holds service and the experience of last year showed that it was a welcome opportunity to some who cannot get out to morning or evening service. The general theme for the four Sundays in July will be "Help from the Hills," and the particular subjects for the successive services will be as follows:

July 6—"Help from Mt Sinai:"
July 13—"Help from Mt Hermon "
July 20—"Help from Mt. Calvary "
July 27—"Help from Mt. Olivet."

Mr. M. F. Warren, the jeweler, has recently purchased a machine for demagnetizing watches. Persons who are much about electrical machines should call upon Mr. Warren and have their watches tested and regulated

Nellie Bly Flyer for Denver, 4 20 p. m; Pueblo, 4 35 p. m f-1-tf

Double daily service between Colorado Springs, Trinidad and Santa Fe, N. M., via "Santa Fe Route." f-1-tf

MILWAUKEE AND RETURN.

$2 [illegible], via the Great Rock Island, July 3d to 6th. Ticket office, 12 Pike's Peak Ave. g 3 tf

Go east via the Great Rock Island Route. g 3-tf

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad is now running 7 daily trains to Denver. The first train leaves at 7.50 a. m., arriving in Denver at 10 30. This train starts from Manitou, is an elegant broad gauge train and always on time Returning leaves Denver at 4 p. m., arriving here at 6.45 p. m., Ticket office, No. 16 North Tejon St., Bank Building. f-17-tf

Take the Santa Fe Route to Milwaukee $22 65 for the round trip. Tickets limited to July 31, inclusive g-6-3

To avoid any vexation on account of delayed trains take the Rock Island 8 30 a. m., or 6 20 p m train to Denver, returning leave Denver 7.45 a. m. and 3 25 p m g-3 tf

NOTICE.

Commencing Friday morning, June 20th, all Colorado Midland trains, both Freight and Passenger, will arrive and depart from Denver and Rio Grande depot, which will be known as the Union Depot in Colorado Springs. No change in time of arrival and departure of trains f-3rtf

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS.

On Santa Fe train leaving Colorado Springs 7:50 p. m., for Trinidad, arriving there 6.45 a. m., arriving at Las Vegas 12 40 p. m., and at Santa Fe 4 50 p. m. f-1-tf

SOMETHING NEW.

Double daily limited train service between Colorado Springs and Denver, leave Colorado Springs 8 30 a. m., and 6 30 p. m., arrive Denver two and one-half hours later, via the Great Rock Island Route. g-3-tf

RIO GRANDE RAILROAD

The Denver Special train leaves at 3 25 p m., arriving in Denver at 5.55 p. m., making connection with all trains east.

SANTA FE ROUTE FOR TEXAS.

Train leaves Colorado Springs 7.50 p. m., arrives at Fort Worth 7.15, second morning; and at Galveston at 11 40 p m. f-1-tf

SANTA FE ROUTE.

July 2, 3 and 4, Denver and return. One fare for the round trip. July 3 and 4. All Colorado points on A. T. & S. F. R. R. one fare for the round trip Tickets good until July 5th, 1890. g-2-3

The fare on the Rock Island Limited trains between Colorado Springs and Denver is just the same as via other lines. $1.50 for the round trip. Good ten days. g 3 tf

Denver and Rio Grande R. R. six daily trains:

Round trip to Denver	$4 50
Round trip to Pueblo	2 50

Through tickets to all points at the lowest rates. No 16 North Tejon St., New Bank building d 2-tf

Rock Island train to Denver at 6 30 p m, every day. No delays g 3 tf

SUBURBAN TRAINS.

Beginning Sunday morning, June 1st, the suburban trains on the Colorado Midland will run as follows: Leave Colorado Springs 7.55 a. m., 10 50 a. m., 12 45 p m., and 3.20 p. m. Returning will arrive here at 10 20 a. m., 3.10 p. m., and 7.25 p m. The 7 [illegible] and 12.45 p. m trains go as far as Woodland Park. The 3 10 p m makes a round trip to Florissant. f-tf

Call at Rock Island Ticket office, No. 12 Pike's Peak, and get reduced tourist rates to Eastern summer resorts. g-3-tf

THE WABASH RAILROAD

THROUGH PULLMANS from Colorado, Utah and Wyoming to St. Louis; this requires but one change of cars between points in the state and Territories above named to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, and other eastern points

THROUGH DINING CARS from Denver to St. Louis, connecting at that point with through diners from there to the principal eastern cities, abundance of the and the best m in the market affords.

THROUGH FREE CHAIR CARS via the Wabash to all principal points on its line viz: Chicago, Toledo, St. Louis, Lafayette, Jacksonville, Peoria, Des Moines, Danville, Springfield, Detroit, Ottumwa and intermediate points.

MANN BOUDOIR CARS are run between Kansas City and St. Louis, Chicago and Toledo, and are the most elegant passenger coaches ever built, and insure the utmost privacy and luxury. An elegantly equipped buffet is a prominent feature of this service.

FULL PARTICULARS upon application to
C. M. HAMPSON,
Commercial Agent, Denver
f-25 su th-tf

P. O. Box 707. Telephone 153.

BROADMOOR

Cheyenne : Lake!

FOR RESIDENCE TRACTS

IN THIS

FAVORITE : SUBURB

APPLY TO

Henry LeB. Wills, - Colorado Springs.

OR TO THE

Officers of the Company.

Invest in any Colorado Springs Real Estate and you will make money. A prudent man, however, will compare before deciding. You are asked to compare the Prices and all the other advantages of THE NORTH END ADDITION, with everything else offered. Principal office, No. 12 North Tejon Street.

The Great Rock Island Route is running the only solid vestibule trains direct to Chicago, St. Joe and Kansas City. These trains are made up of latest design Pullman Palace Sleeping cars, equipped with all modern conveniences, elegant free reclining chair cars and the best possible dining car service besides smoking cars, etc., and without doubt deserves the favor which it has gained at the hands of Colorado Springs people.

W. W. WOOD,
Ticket and Pass Agent, 12 Pike's Peak Ave.
Telephone 97 g-3-tf

A NEW TRAIN TO DENVER.

The Great Rock Island Route has put on another train between Colorado Springs and Denver, leaving Colorado Springs 6 30 p. m., sharp, and arriving Denver at 9 p. m. There is no possibility of this train being late as it starts from here. This is a new train, and does not affect the 8.30 a. m train to Denver which is fast becoming so popular with people desirous of spending the day in Denver g-3-tf

WANTED

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Apply to Mrs. C. R. Critchell, N. Tejon Street, nearly opposite Glockner Sanitarium, or address Postoffice box [illegible]

WANTED Two energetic ladies; [illegible] salary $2 per day. Call, or address M. C. Coleman, Room 66, Hagerman Building, Colorado Springs, Colo. a 0-31

WANTED Waitress, at once with reference. Apply between the hours of 4 and 8 p. m., 5 Boulder Crescent. 1t

WANTED Two girls to wait on table, and do chamber work. The Alta Vista g 5-tf

WANTED Young man to take charge of lunch counter. E. F. Clark, Depot Hotel g-3-tf

WANTED—Position as bookkeeper; best of city references Address N, at this office. g 3-3

WANTED—Competent cook and second girl. Apply John J. Ashman, 304 E Bijou St g 3 tf

WANTED—Situation by a first class lady stenographer a d caligraph operator: four years experience. Address J. H., this office. g-1-tf

WANTED Excellent dinners for Sunday excursionists; 50c. St. Elmo, Manitou. f 2-1m

WANTED Intending purchasers of suburban homes and investors to examine attractions of "Walnut Hill" before buying. Anderson & Farrar, room 7, Nichols block. 1mf

WANTED A. N. Drake Employment agent, 104 S. Tejon St., up stairs, at the old stand e-24 tf

J. M. Hardin Employment Agent, 31 East Huerfano St., over Green's Grocery. e-tf

WANTED Large clean rags at the Gazette office.

PASTURAGE.

PASTURAGE Good and extensive pasturage for cattle and horses on Hamilton ranch, 3 miles north of town. Apply box 608, city, or at ranch house. e-1-tf

MONEY TO LOAN.

THE Colorado Loan and Mortgage Co. has money constantly on hand to loan on choice real estate security. No delays Lowest rates Rooms 15 and 16, New Bank building. a-14-tf

FOUND

FOUND—A pet gray and white cat, at 621 Cascade Avenue Owner please call and claim it. g-6-2

FOUND—A pocket book containing sum of money. Call at 718 S Oak St. g-1-6

LOST.

LOST—On Cheyenne Poudre Street, or Cascade Avenue, a pair of spectacles in a case. The finder will receive a reward upon returning them to 808 N. Cascade Avenue. g-6 2

LOST On road to Beaver Ranch, square car riage cushion Return to Cass L Tutt, 102 North Tejon Street 1

LOST—A pair of field glasses. Return to this office and get reward 1.

LOST—Lady's silver watch with gold trimmings gold chain and charm, near or at D. & R. G. depot. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the above to the Alamo Hotel. 1

TO RENT.

TO RENT—Suite of rooms, with board. 126 North Weber Street. g-5 tf

TO RENT Two desirable rooms, furnished for housekeeping. 412 S. Tejon St. g-6-6

TO RENT—Several bright sunny rooms, with or without table board, at Mrs Price's 210 N. Cascade Avenue. g 1-6

TO RENT—Office rooms on first and second floor; the best location in the city. Edward Ferris, 104 Pike's Peak Avenue. g 4-tf

TO RENT—Furnished room; [illegible] hot and cold water. 23 South Weber St. f-2-tf

TO RENT—Rooms in the Hagerman Block. Apply Office Club House E. F. Clark. f-24 tf

TO RENT—Rooms with board for six at 730 East Kiowa. f-21-tf

TO RENT—A flat of 12 rooms, handsomely furnished, in Hagerman Block. A good opportunity for any party wishing to let rooms by the day, week or month. Enquire of E. F. Clark at Depot Hotel. f-21-tf

TO RENT—Furnished. Suite of rooms, down stairs, south front, light housekeeping, if desired; also single upstairs rooms, 25 up. 5 [illegible] High Street, corner of Oak. f-15-tf

TO RENT Suites of rooms with board. 111 Willamette ave. f-11-1m

TO RENT One new nine room house with every modern convenience, on Cascade avenue, below the college, and a 7 room summer cottage at Woodland Park. Edward Ferris, 104 Pike's Peak avenue. e-25-tf

TO RENT—New and handsomely furnished rooms at No. 18 West Kiowa St., first house west of Cascade avenue e-27-tf

TO RENT Square and upright pianos and sewing machines. Aiken's Music Store. f-2-tf

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Two 16 gallon copper soda tanks. A bargain. P. O. box 507. g 6 tf

FOR SALE—Light business stand; in flourishing summer resort; paying well; special reason for selling For particulars address H W., Gazette. g-1-tf

FOR SALE A few Jersey cows. Just the thing for a family cow. Address F W Isham, Garden Ranch. f-28-12

FOR SALE—A few Holstein cows, or we will exchange for good cows of other breeds. Apply Broadmoor Dairy. f-21-tf

FOR SALE Livery and transfer business. Apply H. B. Quimby, Colorado City, Colo f 21 tf

FOR SALE—Nice Building lots in Lihue, from $325 to $400 Barnes & Irvine, 105 Pike's Peak Avenue f 19-tf

FOR SALE A good, gentle horse; buggy and harness, at 25 S Cascade avenue. f 17-tf

FOR SALE—A good horse and buggy. Call at 25 S. Weber f-8 tf

FOR SALE Cheap a double tent, 10 by 20 ft. Inquire at this office. f-4-tf

Cheap John Houses Are Trying to Imitate

WALL PAPERS

For the Million

	Single Roll
Wall papers	5 c
Wall papers	7½c
Wall papers	10 c
Wall papers	12½c
Wall papers	15 c
Wall papers	20 c
Wall papers	25 c
Wall papers	30 c
Wall papers	35 c
Wall papers	40 c
Wall papers	50 c

Wall papers from 5c to $5.00.

All New Goods.

At No 8 PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE.

Two Doors West of Antlers Hotel

AINSWORTH BROWN, Mgr.
g18

(TRADE MARK)

HATTERS & OUTFITTERS

30 Pike's Peak Avenue.

Outing Goods AND Tennis Suits

White and Fancy Vests. All the latest Novelties in Furnishings. Just received from DUNLAP & CO,

NEW STYLES IN HATS AND CAPS!

Shirts Made to Order.

J. C. KING & CO.,

DEALERS IN

FANCY, IMPORTED AND STAPLE GROCERIES.

A SPECIALTY MADE OF FANCY GOODS.

TELEPHONE No 85. No. 111 N. TEJON STREET.

NO. 10 PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE.

FOR SALE.

8 rooms; full lot; three blocks from Postoffice	$6500	4 rooms; lawn; fruit and stable; [illegible] payments	
4 rooms; brick; two lots; easy terms	1250	3 rooms; nice shade; three blocks fr Postoffice	
2 houses, on two lots; fine lawn	3000	5 [illegible]; lot 25x190, two blocks fr [illegible] office	
7 rooms; full lot; two blocks from P. O	4100	4 rooms; West Side, on Motor [illegible] to gain	
2 [illegible] rooms houses, on lot 7 x190	5000	7 rooms; lot 100x214; cheap	
6 rooms; lot 6 x155; fine location	2500	4 rooms; lot [illegible]	
8 rooms; brick; lot 75x190	5500		
A good and cheap place; only	400		

I have a number of cheap properties on very easy terms. Give me a call before buying Houses and rooms for rent.

GEORGE O. NEVINS

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY.

Never Fails.

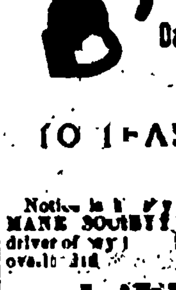
[illegible]

TO TEAMSTERS.

Notice is hereby given [illegible] MANE SOUTHEY [illegible] driver of [illegible] [illegible]

W. H. D. MERRILL,

Practical Plumber & Contractor



IRON PIPE,

Brass and Iron

FOUNDRY

MACHINE [illegible]

Davis-Creswell Co.,

DENVER, [illegible]

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL OFFICE, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., July 5, 1890.

Temperature at 6 ...	76.0
Temperature at 6 p. m. ...	81.0
Maximum temperature ...	92.0
Minimum temperature ...	56.0
Mean temperature ...	74.0
Range of temperature ...	36.0
State of Weather ...	Partly cloudy
Precipitation ...	.0

W. S. MILLER, Sergt. Signal Corps.

Q. J. Wellington has a change of "ad." for the Novelty store this morning.

A marriage license has been issued to B. F. Hastings and Miss Amelia E. Buckland of Nebraska.

Prof. H. Samuels, of Quincy, Ill., a well known optician, is in the city and located at the Alamo hotel.

Judge Campbell will probably render his decision in the water rights suit of Broadmoor vs The City on Wednesday.

Mr. George W. Wilder of Denver and Miss Emily Dunker of Grover, Colo., were married yesterday, Justice Walker officiating.

Dr. W. K. Sinton has returned from Chicago, where he has been taking a post graduate course in the Chicago College of Dental Surgery.

The regular term of the county court will begin on Monday, and the docket will be called. There are 01 cases on the docket. At the last term 47 cases were disposed of.

Messrs. Frank S. Schmidt of Denver, John McCoombs and Mr. Petty of this city leave on Monday for a three weeks' hunting trip in the mountains. They will cross the range.

A gay party that went to the peak from Manitou on Wednesday was composed of the following: Miss May B. Haney, Monmouth, Ills.; Miss Nellie O'Hagan, Sandusky, O.; Miss Lillie Gurdon, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. G. W. Davis, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. P. C. Oberdorf, Sunbury, Pa.; Mr. B. C. Pilsbury, Pittsfield, Mass.

In the police court yesterday morning three Fourth of July drunks paid fines. One man was fined for using profane language on a street car, and one man paid for firing a gun in the fire limits on July 4th. In the last case the officers threw off the costs as it was evident that the defendant was only properly observing the day.

The business of George Cant & Son will be continued under the name of F. E. Robinson, assignee. It will be necessary for the house to reduce its stock and they offer low prices on both material and work as the best method to reach that end. It is said that the liabilities of the firm are several thousand dollars below the assets.

The census enumeration for this city will all be returned to General Sopris by to morrow evening, and it will be possible in a few days to know the result. Mr Irving Howbert, who has watched the enumeration more closely than any one else in this city, estimates the return at a little over 11,000, perhaps 11,500. This will make Colorado Springs the third city in size in the state.

Charlie Russell, one of the Postal Telegraph delivery boys, met with quite a curious accident on Pike's Peak avenue in front of his home July 4th. He had a small cannon and a canister of powder. He was standing over the canister when a fire cracker from a pack exploding a few feet away, was blown into the powder. In the explosion that followed his face and hands were terribly burned. He is confined to his bed and will be for some days yet to come.

On Thursday last Miss E. F. Hathaway and Miss Goldie Cook, of this city, were exploring the hidden recesses of Austin Bluff when they ran on to a curious looking collection of dried grass and leaves. On closer approach a large wild cat jumped out of the nest and ran down the gulch. The two young ladies returned home and told Messrs. R. B. Hathaway and Augustus Loveland of their find. The young men went at once to the spot and found that the nest contained two very young wild cats, which they brought to this city, and will try to save.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week, ten cents per line for each insertion.

HALLETT & BAKER,
Undertakers,
No 7 Cascade Ave. Telephone No 16.
d-3-t

FOLDING BEDS!

Folding Beds for everybody at Fairley Bros.

Folding Beds for children.

Folding Beds for big folks.

Mantle Folding Beds.

Cabinet Folding Beds.

Upright Folding Beds in great variety.

Folding Beds from $12.50, and adding from $50 to 5, on up to 100 and 150 dollars at Fairley Bros.

The finest and most perfect working Folding Beds on the market at Fairley Bros.

A complete line of the celebrated ANDREWS FOLDING BEDS, always in stock, at Fairley Bros.

Closing out fine Buggies and Buckboards, at cost. J. F. MAYBURY, 118 Cucharras Street. f-23-12t

Screen doors $, Newton Lumber Co. f-24 11

HEADEASE will cure the worst case of headache. f-29-tf

Guess and get the Great Divide.

WANTED.

An enterprising party with means to provide suitable equipment to sell and deliver throughout Colorado Springs and Colorado City my Manitou Iron, Magnesia and Soda Waters from 32 springs on terms that will insure large and profitable returns, through a long term of years. NORMAN C. JONES, Manitou Springs; Colo. g 4 tf

Guess and get the Great Divide.

Remember the San Francisco Tea and Coffee Co., at 116 S Tejon Street is headquarters for fine Teas and Coffee, Pure Spices and Extracts. A specialty is made of choice Assam, Formosa, Oolong and Orange Pekoe Teas; the most aromatic Mocha, Java and Rio Coffee. They also carry a full line of Queensware and Glassware which they are offering at lowest prices. f 29tf

WE HAVE an idea that this Cascade Avenue lot, 100 feet front; 190 feet deep; will become more valuable, and that the present time is the right time to buy. It's only a very few blocks north, having the advantage of a south front, and the advantage that the owner wishes to sell. It's worth considerable more than we ask for it, and with the easy terms it will go quick.
HENRY BROADHURST AGENCY.
25½ N Tejon Street.

W. A. Davis' BIG FLY PAPER same price as other but catches and holds more than any other. 1t

SPECIAL SUMS TO LOAN.

We have special sums of $300, $600 and $900 to loan on city property, for a term of three or five years at a reasonable rate of interest.
EDWARD FERRIS,
104 Pike's Peak Ave
d-29 tf

FOR SALE.

The elegant brick residence situated on the northwest corner of the intersection of Platte Avenue and North Tejon street and fronting Acacia Place; lot 100x190; fronting south and east; large basement; two stories and attic rooms; pressed brick walls with stone trimmings; plate glass windows and hard wood finish throughout. Seven open grates; fine furnace and registers in every room; finished in cherry, ash and walnut; bath; hot and cold water in all parts of the building; electric call bells and speaking tubes. Baggage and fuel elevator. Seventy feet of broad handsome veranda. Fully equipped laundry in basement. Mantel and panel mirrors of the finest quality of plate glass. Ample lawn and trees and shrubbery. Fencing and cement walks at an expense of $1500. Two story frame barn with room finished for coachman; piped for water and gas; large carriage room and stalls for several horses: everything built in the most substantial manner. The lot one of the most valuable in the city and unequalled for convenience and beauty of location. Were the ground vacant to-day, it could not be bought and the present improvements placed on it for less than $40,000. The cost of buildings, pavements, fencing and other improvement over $2,000. The lot, unimproved, would be held at not less than $18,000. It is the most valuable corner lot in Colorado Springs on which a residence building stands. For a short time this property will be on the market at $25,000, and is the greatest bargain ever offered in this city; $25,000. JOHN POTTER,
g-2-tf 13½ South Tejon Street.

Guess and get the Great Divide.

W. H. Roby & Co. will receive next week a car load of Novelty Spring work direct from the celebrated Carriage works of H. M. Bingham & Co., Rome, N. Y. This car will contain fancy carts, buckboards and wagons of all descriptions. Everything will be of the latest and nobbiest styles and finish.
g-6-2* W. H. ROBY & CO.

Sunday dinners at The New Alamo are 50 cents to city people. Try them. 1

HEADEASE is sold by all druggists. f-29-tf

Nice Building lots in Lihue from $325 to $600.
BARNES & IRVINE,
f-19-tf 106 East Pike's Peak Ave.

The Manitou Park Express has its headquarters at The Shields-Morley Grocery store. Orders left there will be promptly attended to. g-1 tf

FOR THE PERSON who wishes an investment that will pay good percentage, we think this will suit you. For sale, house 4 rooms on south front lot; now rented at $20 per month on a two years lease to responsible party. So you see rent is SURE. You can buy the place now for $2150, pays well, better than vacant land.
HENRY BROADHURST AGENCY,
25½ N. Tejon Street.

EMBROIDERY LESSONS.

Theodore Wedderin, the famous European embroidery teacher has a most beautiful display of needle work at Giddings Bros. The gentleman has lately arrived from all the leading cities of France and Germany, and is highly recommended from Chicago. He also took the premium over American needle work. Terms, seven lessons for $5. Go at once to see the samples as they will be there for a few days only. g-2-6*

The celebrated "CHRISTY" STIFF HAT in LONDON shapes. For sale by
PERKINS & HOLBROOK

Try HEADEASE for headache. f-29 tf

ONLY $1050, and not all required down. We can sell for the above price a nice brick house of 3 rooms, on a corner lot 50x150, ¾ mile from Postoffice; good location. Orders to SELL and the low price put on it to make a QUICK sale. We only have this one at the price, so you must be quick.
HENRY BROADHURST AGENCY.
25½ N. Tejon Street

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

OWING TO THE UNEXPECTED BEHAVIOR OF EMPLOYEES, SOME FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH DAIRY PRODUCTS FROM "HILLHOUSE" WAGONS MAY BE OVERLOOKED IN TO-DAY'S DELIVERY, AND WE WILL CONSIDER IT A FAVOR, IF THEY AT OUR EXPENSE NOTIFY US, TO PREVENT FURTHER DISAPPOINTMENT. "HILLHOUSE" WAGONS ONLY REDEEM HILLHOUSE TICKETS. D. CHISHOLM,
MANAGER, BROADMOOR.
TELEPHONES 1, 153, 167. f-15-tf

Nice Building lots in Lihue from $325 to $600.
BARNES & IRVINE,
f-19-tf 106 East Pike's Peak Ave.

Just received latest styles in Silverware, Watch and Jewelry. Don't fail to see if you think of purchasing. D. ASHBY, oldest established jeweler in town. f-18tf

Cast-off Clothing bought, 110 S. Tejon b-18-tf

After you have attended Divine service, get your dinner at The New Alamo. 1

Good Fresh Butter in any quantity, wholesale or retail; also a full line of Groceries at McCloskey's, corner Cascade and Huerfano. f-11-tf

W. A. Davis, Undertaking, 114 N. Tejon.

Sooy & Poley, finest photographic portraits, 112 North Tejon Street. s 6-tf

Order books for Maitland and Franceville coal, at R. Hillhouse, 109 N. Tejon; Knapp's news stand, 1st door south of Postoffice.
UNION ICE & COAL CO
Telephone 31. h-31-tf

HEADEASE never fails to cure headache. f-29-tf

IT'S VERY WARM here in the city and it suggests a cooler place, as being more desirable for the next few months. We have a number of very choice lots for sale in Manitou which are very cheap in price; terms easy, and location such as the value will go right up on your hands. Look into this announcement.
HENRY BROADHURST AGENCY.
25½ N. Tejon Street.

SPECTACLES fitted accurately at Ashby's.

HEADEASE cures headache. f 29 tf

One of the greatest bargains in the real estate market. Eight lots on North Cascade avenue: splendid situation; water; rapid transit, etc. Call at this office for particulars.

OPERA HOUSE!

Tuesday and Wednesday

JULY 8th and 9th.

Farewell appearances in America, prior to his departure for London, of the distinguished English Actor, Mr.

Wilson Barrett,

Miss Eastlake

And entire London Company, including Mr. George Barrett.

TUESDAY Night. } Mr. Barrett's own arrangement of Shakespeare's sublime Tragedy,

HAMLET!

Wednesday Night. } Mr. Barrett's own original Princess' Theatre version of

The Silver King!

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Parquette ... $2 00 | Balcony ... $1 00
Parquette Circle ... 1 50 | Gallery ... 50

Reserved Seats on sale at the Midland Ticket Office g 4 3d

DON'T FORGET IT!

KNOB : HILL

Will Make You Money.

On the Motor line; plenty of water; finest view; good improvements and low prices, with terms to suit. Buy now, before the advance, which is sure to follow the

Completion of the Motor Line.

We have some

SURE ENOUGH BARGAINS

IN

Choice NORTH END Properties

That will pay you a handsome profit.

$10,000 TO LOAN!

At lowest rates on first-class city property.

Call at our office for location, prices, etc. We will cheerfully show you property.

McIntyre & Meier,

Real Estate, Loans & Insurance

14 N. Tejon St---Bank Blk.

Chicago Store.

KIOWA STREET WEST OF TEJON STREET.

MILLINERY.

Our stock of Millinery is now very complete. Best goods at Lowest Prices. Sailor hats and Shade hats, only 25 cents. A full line of Fancy Dry Goods, Toys and all kinds of material for Fancy Work.

Stamping done to order.

P. ERICKSON. b-14-tf

Mantles! Grates!

And TILE,

At home for less money than you can buy them in Denver.

Notice, I am sole agent for the celebrated

ANDREWS

"GEM FOLDING-BED."

THE BEST MADE

CALL AND SEE THEM.

JOHN LENNOX, 22 Pike's Peak Avenue.

FASHIONABLE STATIONERY!

Stylish Leather Goods! Croquet Sets! Lawn Tennis! Fishing Tackle Complete! Toilet Sets! Albums, etc.

If there is any thing you want except hard cash, give us a call. Our prices are as low as the lowest. Our goods strictly first-class. No tatty goods in our stock.

"The Novelty," 27½ S. Tejon St.,

I Can Show You a Large Line of

LADIES' OXFORD TIES AND SLIPPERS!

At Very Low Prices.

I will close out my Ladies' Lawn Tennis Oxfords at $2.00. These are very fine goods and worth $2.75.

E. E. GRISWOLD.

Remember My New Location, -:- 27 South Tejon Street.

Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And departing leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.

The footprints aforesaid will look a great deal better if you buy your SHOES at

The Famous Shoe Store,

No. 20 South Tejon St., Colorado Springs.

Dr. Leonard's
Russian, Vapor & Electric Baths
MANITOU SPRINGS.
Cures all forms of Nervous and Chronic Diseases
Only lady Specialist in Colorado
(e 22 3m)

JOHN POTTER

13 1-2 S. Tejon St.

Real -:- Estate!

INSURANCE!

MONEY TO LOAN! 18tf

FOR RENT.

For the season, in Manitou, six room furnished house. Apply

A. W. CONACHER,

ROOM 17, - - BANK BLOCK,

Colorado Springs.

AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK.

Cor. 15th and Larimer Sts
DENVER, COLO.
PAID IN CAPITAL - - $250,000 00
INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.
I. B. PORTER, Pres. FRANK CHURCH Vice Pres. HOWARD EVANS, Cashier.
m 7-ly

Enterprise Market House

WILCOX & CO., PROP'S.

(Successors to Curtis Bros.)

DEALERS IN } Fresh and Salt Meats, Poultry, Game, Eggs, Produce and Fruits, Full line of California and Domestic Canned goods, at bottom prices.

TELEPHONE 26.

Orders by Telephone promptly attended to.

Corner Castilla and Tejon Sts.

No. 9 North Tejon St.

MATTHEW KENNEDY

No. 9 North Tejon St.

Real Estate -:- Insurance -:- Loans -:- Collections

Central Office for Austin Bluff Property.

The finest Suburban Residence Location combining view of mountain and plain in the state. Beautiful parks, overgrown with large pine trees unequalled as a health location Pure air, pure water, and plenty of it, both for domestic and irrigating purposes. No smoke! No dust! The track of the Electric Car Line is already laid from one of the parks in the center of this property to the city limits. Cars will be running within a few weeks, bringing this property within fifteen minutes' ride from the postoffice. Several fine residences will be erected on this property at an early date **Special Inducements** offered for the next **60 days** to parties buying lots with the intention of building at once. Why locate in the smoke and dust of our city when such an opportunity is offered? Each lot contains from one to four acres. Specially adapted for fine residences. This location speaks for itself. All that we ask is an inspection of the property before purchasing.

Agent for East Colorado Springs, Grand View and Knob Hill Additions.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

WE HAVE THE EXCLUSIVE SALE of the choicest south front corners and lots in the market. We make a specialty of first-class properties and can readily show to strangers and others (what every business man knows) that the best is the cheapest.

LOTS ON CASCADE AVENUE---From $250 upward. The street car line is now extended to these additions, and parties looking for low priced homes on the main avenue of our city should examine these properties at once.

Insurance Written in First-Class Companies at the Lowest Rates.

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED.

DESIRABLE SIX ROOM COTTAGE—With bath room, laundry and every modern convenience; also, good barn and carriage house. Convenient locality, East Monument street near Tejon street ...

ELEGANT NEW HOUSE—Eleven rooms, bath and all modern conveniences. Everything in first-class shape; good barn, carriage house; corner lot, south and west front. This house has never been rented ...

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED.

HOUSE OF EIGHT LARGE ROOMS North Weber street, newly painted and papered throughout. Good bath room and closets; also, carriage house. Corner lot, south and east front ...

HOUSE OF FOUR ROOMS Corner lot on North Nevada avenue Very desirable location, plenty of trees and shade: also a good barn ... $30

OFFICES FOR RENT.

VERY PLEASANT OFFICES In the Midland Block ...

FOR RENT—FURNISHED

SIX ROOM HOUSE—North Nevada Avenue, for 3 months ... 50

VERY DESIRABLE—8 room house, North Nevada avenue. This house is new, with all modern conveniences, good barn, etc., nice lawn and plenty of shade trees ...

VERY DESIRABLE 11 ROOM HOUSE—North Cascade avenue, fully furnished; also, good barn and carriage house. This is on a corner lot in a very desirable location ...

SEVEN ROOM HOUSE North Tejon St., good bath room, closets, etc; almost new

FOR RENT—FURNISHED.

HOUSE OF SEVEN ROOMS—North Nevada avenue, bath room, etc., complete This property can be rented for four months ...

DESIRABLE SEVEN ROOM COTTAGE East Boulder street near Tejon street, Fully furnished ...

FOUR LARGE PLEASANT ROOMS Fully furnished for housekeeping This is a desirable location on North Weber street. Corner lot, south and east front. Only ... $25

HOUSE OF NINE ROOMS—Bath, etc., complete with laundry, barn, etc. East Monument street near Nevada avenue ...

FOR RENT—FURNISHED.

NEW TWELVE ROOM HOUSE—Including laundry, butler's pantry, bath room, etc. Fully furnished and a desirable location on North Nevada avenue ...

HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS—On Nevada avenue between Kiowa and Bijou streets This is a very desirable location for any one desiring to take boarders ...

VERY DESIRABLE 12 ROOM HOUSE—On Cache la Poudre street near Nevada avenue. Good closets, bath, etc., sewer connection and everything complete. Elegantly furnished throughout ...

Call at my Office for Location, Prices, etc. We will cheerfully show you Property.

MATTHEW KENNEDY, Real Estate Dealer, No. 9 North Tejon Street.

We Offer This Week

A Large Assortment of Fine

FRENCH ROBES AND PATTERN SUITS

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

An elegant assortment of Ladies' Flannel and Silk Blouse Waists.

Ladies' and Children's Ready-Made Suits, in Cotton and Wool.

New French Challies in new and beautiful designs.

One case Cotton Challies at 5c. New patterns and desirable for cool house dresses.

GIDDINGS BROTHERS & BENT,

21 South Tejon Street.

Worth Thinking About

A brick store, with two living rooms, in good business location, for Twenty Dollars a month. A good chance to go into business with little risk. Once of

DENTON & WILSON,

2 N. Tejon Street - - Bank Building

WILBUR & WOLF,

22 South Tejon St.

Summer Underwear Sale!

BEGINNING JULY 5.

Everything in Underwear at a Great Discount.

Our Store will be Closed July 4th.

Respectfully,

WILBUR & WOLF.

J. E. JEANNE,

Electrical and Novelty Works,

Will Remove July 1st to

No. 18 WEST HUERFANO ST.

FOR SALE!

BY THE

Henry Broadhurst Agency,

25½ North Tejon Street.

HOUSE FURNISHED	...	$3,200
"	" ...	5,000
"	" ...	5,500
"	UNFURNISHED ...	1,050
"	" ...	9,800
"	" ...	3,500
"	" ...	2,100
"	" ...	5,500

S. N. FRANCIS, Notary Public. J. G. O'BRIEN, Attorney-At-Law.

Francis & O'Brien.

The Only Agents for

LIHUE!

Undoubtedly the most desirable and cheapest investment on the market to-day.

Only a Limited Number of Lots For Sale!

126 Pike's Peak Avenue.

INSTALLMENT BARGAINS.

Fine house of 6 rooms, 4 closets, on Platte avenue, on monthly payments of $25, $500 cash required.
6 room house, 50 foot lot, on Pike's Peak, on easy payments.
8 room house for $1800, $100 cash and $30 a month.
6 room house, West Colorado Springs, on $20 payments.
5 room house on $20 monthly payments.
Lot on Cascade for $450, on $15 payments.
Lots in South Colorado Springs at $75 each, on $5 monthly payments
Garden tracts at $250 to $350 each, on $10 and $15 payments
New house on Kiowa on $25 payments.

A tract of ten acres joining the city.
40 acres on Cheyenne Boulevard.
Houses to rent.
Money to Loan.

REED BROTHERS,

28 South Tejon St.

REMINGTON STANDARD TYPE-WRITER

Has been for Fifteen Years the STANDARD, and embraces the latest and highest achievements in inventive skill. SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT, 1633 CHAMPA STREET DENVER, COLO.

Colorado Springs,

PUEBLO -:- AND -:- TRINIDAD!

Investments in Real Estate carefully made in either of the above cities will pay a handsome profit in a few years. Our list of Real Estate in these cities contains some of the choicest vacant and improved properties, among which we have a few special bargains. We make a specialty of handling properties and placing loans in these cities for non-residents, and strangers who will call at our office will be furnished with maps and full information free of charge.

Edward Ferris,

No. 104 Pike's Peak Avenue.

KNOB * HILL * ADDITION

AFFORDS SUPURB BUILDING SITES,

Commanding a Fine View of the Mountains and of the City.

HIGH GROUND. NATURAL DRAINAGE. FREE FROM SMOKE and DUST.

WATER MAINS AND ABUNDANT WATER SUPPLY.

The Martin and McGovney Ditch Now Being Constructed will Furnish Irrigating Water.

This fine property is only one and one-half miles from the Court House, and a trifle over one mile from the Union Depot. The contracts have now been let for the construction and equipment of the New Electric Motor Line through this addition, work thereon is now being pushed as rapidly as men and money can make it go; and within thirty days you can ride from the business centre of the city to KNOB HILL in seven minutes, in handsome new cars propelled and lighted by Electricity.

The Colorado Springs Improvement Company owning this property have contracted for the construction of Several Fine Dwelling Houses, to be built within a year, to cost not less than $5,000 and upwards each.

These and other improvements soon to follow ensure a quick and substantial advance in values, and the permanent prosperity of KNOB HILL.

Choice Lots and Blocks Can Now be Secured at Low Prices and on Easy Terms.

CALL ON ANY REAL ESTATE AGENT, OR ON

THE COLORADO SPRINGS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,

AT THE OFFICE OF

A. A. McGOVNEY, OR [illegible]

PURIFIED POLITICS.

Views of Thinking Men on the Purification of Politics.

Professor Herbert Adams Lays Down Some Rules of Action.

Powderly Would Shoot the Man Who Tampers with Ballots.

The proper work of practical politics is to secure, by fair methods, the ends of good government. Good government is the object of the state. This is secured by such methods for maintaining order and administering justice as develop at once the individual and that social life of which the individual is an organic part. That politics may secure good government they must be fair in methods employed, and practicable, that is, adapted to the development of the social and the individual life of the governed. To make politics more nearly correspond to such a standard as this indicates would be to "purify politics."

In order that politics may become purer, we must have in politics both purer methods and purer men. Neither good men with bad methods nor good methods with bad men can secure the desired end. The danger of the unpractical moralist is that he will emphasize so exclusively the value of good intentions and an upright character that his followers will be inclined to say, "Give us good men in politics, and that will be enough." But even the best men, with the best of intentions, are powerless for good in practical politics where there is a lack of wise laws, of honorable methods enforced by law and by public opinion. On the other hand, men who are engrossed in some particular reform are inclined to say, "Give us this desired law, and impure politics will be done away with." But no laws can be framed which will be stringent enough to prevent impure men and rascals from working out rascality and impurity in spite of those laws.

What we must have, then, is better methods and better men in politics. Better methods, secured by certain reformatory laws, will open the way for better men to make themselves felt for good in politics. Hence the great importance of ballot reform—of accounting for election expenses of civil service reform. Not that any law can compel men to be virtuous; but good laws make crime more difficult, more clearly fix guilt upon the criminal, and furnish an ever present standard with which public opinion may demand conformity.

The man who hopes that sufficiently stringent laws can be passed and sufficiently pure methods adopted in politics to leave American citizens free from all care about the government, to put the political machine where it "will run itself" in the interest of virtue and justice, is optimistically foolish. On the other hand, the man is unwise who hopes for better government without a change in the vicious methods now in use in politics (none more utterly vicious than the applications of the devil's own maxim: "We must fight the devil with fire"—a contest in which the devil always gets the best of it, being an adept in the use of his own weapons). Pure and honorable men cannot do pure and honorable work in politics without changing many of the methods now in vogue. "To steal the livery of the court of Heaven to serve the devil in," is a well known piece of tactics; but it is impossible for the children of light to steal the livery of the devil to do God's work in. By the very attempt they forfeit their character.

We need not feel discouraged because the purification of politics involves constant watchfulness on the part of good citizens, and strenuous and persistent effort. It is by this very fixing of the attention upon the objects to be attained by good government, it is by these very efforts necessary for the attainment of these ends, that the individual and society secure by their own activity that harmonious development of their own powers which it is the object of good government to bring about. The ideal government is not the perfectly wise and good autocrat ruling an acquiescent, passive people by the most perfect code imaginable; but an active, intelligent, upward-striving people, ruling themselves at the cost of occasional failures and with a conscious effort that strengthens and develops those who put into it thought and effort. This is the American ideal. May purer men and purer methods in politics hasten its realization.

MERRILL EDWARDS GATES,
Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.

CLASS GOVERNMENT FEARED

There is now on this continent no slave and no king. Monarchy has ceased to be a possible American remedy for anarchy. We have no landed or titled aristocracy. If democracy fails to protect life and property there will be an attempt here to institute in its place some kind of class government. But class government in America does not seem likely to found itself upon the hereditary principle. It is likely to placate the people by the use of political forms of free government, and to dominate the people by a really corrupt use of their forms.

The sovereignty of caste in some portions of the southern states and of the liquor traffic in some cities of the northern states is maintained by a corrupt use of the ballot. But free government is the only available American road to pure government, and safe free government is possible only on four conditions:

1. The diffusion of liberty.
2. The diffusion of education.
3. The diffusion of property.
4. The diffusion of conscientiousness.

American politics can be purified thoroughly and permanently, not by any one, but only by all four of these remedies. Civil service reform, the Australian ballot system, compulsory voting, such as David Dudley Field advocates are all no doubt, efficient remedies for political corruption, but without the diffusion of education, property and conscientiousness, they will be found to be insufficient.

A state must be reformed, as an individual must be, by securing the supremacy of conscience. As De Tocqueville said: "A people never so much needs to be theocratic as when it is the most democratic." The purification of American politics will be secured only by the activity of the schools and the churches. With a glorious American common school system and a glorious American church, there can be a glorious American republic; otherwise not. JOSEPH COOK

SOME THINGS TO BE DONE.

I have your letter asking for my views on the subject of "The Purification of American Politics." The evil is so great that it is impossible to remedy it by words. There are many things to do, and among them I should enumerate the following: (1) Legislation for ballot reform; (2) the practical extension of civil service reform, (3) abolition of secret sessions in the senate, which is the stronghold of the spoils system; (4) sharper criticism of senators and representatives for their support of the spoils system; (5) local agitation by civil service reformers in the interest of good administration; (6) local lectures on American politics, history and social science for the instruction of communities in good citizenship; (7) the introduction of educational methods into the labor unions and workingmen's clubs, (8) the formation of church and neighborhood guilds for the educational improvement of members; (9) the introduction of civics and economics into our public schools; (10) the clear presentation of political pedagogics to teachers' institutes and associations, (11) the further development of summer schools and the study of history and politics in such connections; (12) university extension and the popularization of higher educational methods among the people by local lectures, home reading circles and the dissemination of good literature

H. B ADAMS.
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland

ONLY NECESSARY TO GO FORWARD.

The first step toward the purification of our politics has been taken already in a somewhat hesitant and experimental fashion; it is only necessary that the nation put its foot down firmly in the path on which it has entered, and be ready to go forward in it with unflinching tread. The movement to which I refer is the reform of the civil service. I have taken some pains to find out exactly what has been accomplished by the civil service legislation, and what is the true inwardness of the opposition to it, and such a careful investigation will convince any candid man that the merit system has already accomplished more than its wisest advocates could have anticipated in the purification of politics. Unhappily it is not always administered by its friends but even in the hands of its enemies its restraints have not been completely overridden, and its principle has been abundantly justified

No better reason can be found for supporting this measure than that which is drawn from the character of the men who are clamoring for its repeal. One who lives at any of the centers of politics, and who carefully observes the political conduct of that class of politicians to whom this reform is particularly obnoxious, will be full convinced that the law deserves our love for the enemies it has made. The men whose instincts and interests are all opposed to the purification of our politics are all unanimous in their denunciations of civil service reform. Good citizens are perfectly safe in pushing with all their might any measure that these men are united in opposing. And there was never greater need of united, resolute, relentless advocacy of this particular reform than in this second year of the administration of Benjamin Harrison.

2. The next step in the purification of politics should be the adoption of the Australian system of balloting. As a preventive of intimidation, as a check to bribery, this measure promises important results. The publication of an official ballot removes one of the main excuses for the contribution of funds by reputable men to be corruptly used by disreputable men. With no need of ticket printing or of ticket peddling, the necessary expenses of an election would be reduced to a minimum, and pious partisans who now innocently(?) pour out their money for the corruption of voters would be obliged to do it with their eyes wide open.

3. A more important measure still is a law requiring every candidate and every political committee to publish a sworn and itemized statement of all moneys collected and expended for election purposes. The debauchery of our voters by money in every election is assuming such frightful proportions that stern measures must be taken. To say that we can not enforce a law like this is to say that the foundations of our government are already undermined.

4. The bestowment of favors or gratuities upon public officials by parties in interest before them, and the acceptance of the same by such officials are acts already illegal in most, if not all, the states; but in spite of the law this scandal is constantly perpetrated. The acceptance of a railway pass by a state legislator is an indecent and an infamous act. No honest legislation can be looked for from men who will take such favors. It would be wholesome if voters would always interrogate candidates for the legislature upon this subject, requiring of them express declarations of their purposes. The invasion of our legislatures by the money power is one of the great sources of political corruption, and voters are bound to keep vigilant eyes upon their representatives, and to exact a strict account from them.

WASHINGTON GLADDEN.
Columbus, O.

"IT MUST BE ACCOMPLISHED."

The purification of politics is not only within the possibilities, but it must be accomplished. Senators who purchase seats in the upper house at Washington may sneer at the idea of purifying our political atmosphere, but those who contemplate such a result do not regard the undertaking as an "iridescent dream" by any means.

The much desired result can be accomplished by passing laws in all the states to protect the voters at the polling places. Such a law as the Australian election statute should be engrafted on the books of every state. Side by side with that law should be another to make education, of old as well as young, compulsory.

Immigrants should be required to learn the English language inside of five years after landing and should study the Declaration of Independence and constitution of the United States well before admission to citizenship.

Every question of a public character should be discussed in the public schools of the nation during a brief period set apart for that purpose.

The elective franchise should be conferred on women: they cannot make a worse job of politics than we have.

Laws should be passed fixing the death penalty (in cases of conviction) where the ballot box is tampered with. We would shoot the man who would "haul down the flag," but that which the flag but represents the ballot box is not only hauled down but walked on at every election. The penitentiary doors should close on every one who offers or takes a bribe in elections; there should be no fines, for wealthy rascals think nothing of paying a thousand dollars or so out of millions acquired by sharp practice.

Make it as dangerous, or more so, to tamper with the ballot as to take a human life. These are a few of the things that I would do if I had the power.

Truly yours,
Scranton, Pa. T. V. POWDERLY.

VOTERS MUST DISTINGUISH BETWEEN PARTY AND POLICY.

Without doubt American politics can be purified, but never will begin to be clean until a great number of voters become thoughtful and honest enough to distinguish between policy and party and prepare their ballots accordingly. The stream cannot rise higher than its source. Not one public office in a hundred requires of its incumbent the application of political convictions of any kind; nearly all officials are hampered in the discharge of their duties, by party affiliations and demands, yet the great majority of voters continue to act out the lie that men for positions of trust should be selected according to party standards. It is this general lie, and the equally general disinclination to confess and disown it that cause our political circles to be overrun with tricksters and thieves. An old proverb tells us, "The liar makes business for the thief;" a saying which explains the prevalence of theft in American politics.

JOHN HABBERTON.
New Rochelle, N. Y.

Miss Brackett, the writer and teacher, has had a right hand side saddle made, and rides on either side of her horse indifferently. She was moved to this by the conviction that riding constantly on one side was injurious to both horse and rider.

In the autumn Macmillan & Co. will begin publishing in England, in monthly volumes, a new edition of the works of Mr Lowell, uniform with their recent edition of those of Mr. Whittier.

THE FORTH BRIDGE.

The Great Cantilever Bridge Across the Firth of Forth.

Cost of the Work and Material Used in its Construction.

A Wonderful Monument to Modern Engineering Skill.

[WRITTEN FOR THE GAZETTE.]

EDINBURGH, Scotland, June 20, 1890.

The year 1890 will be memorable for the completion of one of the most wonderful and daring engineering achievements in the history of human effort the Forth bridge.

A stranger arriving in Edinburgh expects to see an historical and romantic city, and he will not be disappointed, as it is well known the world over that there is perhaps no other to surpass it, but now in addition to all the other attractions a new one has arisen, one of surpassing interest and built by human hands—the bridge across the Firth of Forth. A beautiful drive of nine miles from the city brings one to it. Merely to look at, it is a wonder, with its masses of ironwork towering to what seems an awful height by contrast with the surrounding level of land and sea and stretching its great arm to an apparently limitless distance over the surging waters. Certainly it is one of the most impressive sights in the world, as mechanical devices go, and as a bridge it has the longest span, the greatest weight and the greatest strength of any yet constructed. And, distinctively, it is the largest cantilever construction ever attempted. Perhaps to the untutored eye the greatest wonder about it is how it manages to hold together at all, and what is the mystery of its strength. The Eiffel tower is not a circumstance compared to the Forth bridge as regards audacity of construction, difficulty of execution, scientific interest or practical utility, for the bridge holds in rigid extension between each pair of herculean shoulders a length of steelwork nearly twice as long as the Eiffel tower is high, and which, while delicately adjusted to allow of adaptation to the slightest change in the dimensions of its parts, is at the same time of strength so immense that the weight of a couple of ponderous mineral trains passing along it at a distance of 850 feet from its nearest point of support can be treated as a matter of little moment, it being but a trifle compared with the ever present strain necessary to maintain its own colossal form, and stand immovable under the furious attack of the hurricane.

The idea of a bridge across the Firth of Forth is not a new one, and long before railways were thought of, there was one projected. Some eighty years ago there was even a suspension bridge talked of to cross almost on the very line of the present cantilever structure but nothing ever came of it. Everybody is familiar with a suspension bridge, and has some sort of a general idea of how it is suspended upon chains or cables which are secured over high pillars at each end. Most people however are not so familiar with the cantilever principal. A tolerably correct notion will be obtained if the cantilever be regarded merely as a bracket built out from the shore by welding beam on to beam until it meets a similar bracket sent out from the opposite side. In the case of the Forth bridge there are two sets of the brackets. One arm extends from Queensferry to meet in mid channel a fellow sent out from Inchgarvie, another arm goes out from the other side of Inchgarvie to meet one extended from the Fife shore. These brackets or cantilevers, do not rest upon the shore but are connected with it by a viaduct supported on arches. The peculiarity of the Forth bridge cantilevers is, that they are double that is supported from both top and bottom. This peculiarity is not claimed as original, but it has certainly never before been applied to spans of seventeen hundred feet. The cantilever principle has been known to the Chinese for ages, and specimens of it may be seen in Japan, in Thibet, and the northwest provinces of India. The Forth bridge was built in thirty fathoms of water and crosses two channels each one third of a mile wide. Its extreme length, including the approach viaduct, is one and one-fifth miles and the actual length of the cantilever portion of the bridge is one mile and twenty yards. The weight of steel in it amounts to 51,000 tons and the extreme height of the steel structure above mean water level is over 370 feet; above the bottom of the deepest foundation, 452 feet, while the railroad tracks are 156½ feet above high water. Eight millions of rivets were used and forty two miles of bent plates. There are twenty five acres of surface to be kept painted, for which one hundred painters are employed. Five thousand men were engaged in its construction, the work beginning in April, 188[illegible], and it is highly to the credit of the builders that a structure so stupendous should have been completed within seven years. The cost of this bridge has been nearly $13 000 000. The North British Railway company has expended nearly $5,000 000 additional on railway lines. For this tremendous expenditure and extraordinary exercise of mechanical ingenuity and inventive skill for the building of the bridge has necessitated the constant evolution of clever devices for overcoming difficulties of all sorts what is the compensating gain? It removes the monopoly of the traffic which the Caledonian Railway company have had north of Stirling. It has shortened the journey from London to Perth by twelve miles, and from London to Aberdeen by seventeen miles. The distance between Edinburgh and Perth is reduced from [illegible] to 47 miles, but to the people of Edinburgh, however, who have hitherto had the tedious and uncomfortable passage of the Firth to make in steam ferries, it means much [illegible] inconvenience and [illegible] of [illegible]. Still the [illegible]—all for so much effort and [illegible] the bridge owes its existence to the rivalry and enterprise of the [illegible] railways who regarded the work [illegible] perative, in order to enable th[illegible] tain their share of the [illegible] and [illegible] crowing traffic of the far north.

The bridge was finally [illegible] 4th of March last by the P[illegible] Wales while the wind was blowing a gale. When the royal train arrived a crowd of spectators had gathered, and all eyes were attentive for the [illegible] which the prince was expected to [illegible]. As soon as the [illegible] stopped it [illegible] forth [illegible] and [illegible] which the [illegible] wind drove [illegible] ward, completely obscuring for a [illegible] the royal party from view. [illegible] prince appeared in the doorway [illegible] the condition [illegible] right [illegible] speech [illegible] king, for he [illegible] gale full in his face, and [illegible] his hat with both [illegible] the storm: "Ladies and [illegible], I now declare the Forth bridge [illegible]," and, bowing courteously, di[illegible].

ARTHUR C. JA[illegible].

[illegible]

"There is no true craftsman," [illegible] kin has more than once said, "who [illegible] not find his work a pleasure." That he finds it a pleasure if the conditions are fairly favorable; and all the schemes of the social reformers, from [illegible] Bellamy, are brought to [illegible] this point, not to save men the [illegible] of labor, but to give the [illegible] genial and so reasonable that it [illegible] be a delight. A young American [illegible] once told me that he should be [illegible] to work on house building for the [illegible] his life if it could only be on [illegible] terms on which he was then working—having good materials [illegible] work on, so that he felt pride in his labor; and paid by the [illegible], so that he was not tempted to [illegible] his work, he said, for the sake [illegible] family. Does not Edison enjoy his toil, did not Ericsson enjoy his, [illegible] all reference to the money [illegible] might yield? The artist Haydon [illegible] journal has a noble description of the joy with which he paced his studio [illegible] after midnight, with a great picture lifted on a gigantic easel, and lit by "The trembling light of a solitary [illegible]." "The moment I touch a great [illegible]," he says, "I think I see my Creator smiling on all my efforts. The moment I do mean things for subsistence I feel as if He had turned His [illegible], and, what's more, I believe it." Even thus felt Gibbon, though with [illegible] pious ejaculation, when the great [illegible] of his "Decline and Fall of the [illegible] Empire" had unrolled itself in his [illegible] and he was at work: and [illegible] bler men has felt [illegible] Gibbon to [illegible] work or Haydon to doing Gibbon's [illegible] doubtless such would [illegible]. There are many such [illegible] nations in the world, but the [illegible] not lie in the work, only in [illegible].

The fall edition of [illegible] Mahon's [illegible], six copies, [illegible] distributed among [illegible] with the [illegible].

Jean Ingelow lives [illegible] Kensington, [illegible] writing [illegible] her [illegible] past.

[illegible]

A NEW THEORY.

A New Theory Concerning the Author of Decameron Tales.

A Pair of the Queen, Emerson, Carlyle and Others.

Bright and Entertaining Letter from Moncure D. Conway.

[Copyrighted, 1890, by Theodore Stanton.]

FLORENCE, June 21 Rome may be the City of the Soul, but the shrines of literary pilgrimage are at Florence. In a single day one may visit the abodes of Dante, Boccacio, Savonarola, Michel Angelo, Galileo, Machiavelli, Walter Savage Landor, the Brownings, Trollopes and Hawthornes. At Pisa one may smile at the superstition of its medieval worthies who must be buried in soils brought from Jerusalem; at Florence one learns that in every heart some ground is hallowed. Not sacred, be it admitted, is the garden of Villa Palmieri, where I saunter, meeting in fancy the fair ladies and gallant gentlemen of Boccacio's "Decamerone", who here found refuge from the pest in Florence, and beguiled each other from horrors with tales; but it is an enchanted garden, where the orange and the citron seem more golden than elsewhere, and the myrtle more green. An English judge recently refused to suppress the translation of the "Decamerone" sold in London; nevertheless, one must frown on it, of course. Miss Poynter, sister of the artist, herself a fine novelist, has culled from the book some forty tales pure as the lilies and roses that still bloom where Boccacio described them, but she cannot find an English publisher for them Boccacio marvelled that more drapery was demanded for his Muse of Romance than for the classic forms of the painter and sculptor; but so it is. The lovers of genius, however, are not to be frightened by these simple and primitive nudities.

In this garden poets of purest thought have passed hours fraught with happy dreams Here Leigh Hunt conceived his "Nimphale Mensola," lovers metamorphosed from the two streams near the villa

Here Landor summoned the shades of Petrarca and Chaucer for high conversation, and closed his "Pentamerone" with the words "The human heart, through all its foldings, vibrates to Boccacio" Here, we may be sure, came Emerson when he visited Landor for who does not remember his words of homage to "Boccace," and the elation with which he describes, in his essay on books, the scene in London when the early copy of Boccacio brought at auction the largest price ever paid for a book?

For some reason or other the Decamerone has been more severely judged than other classics of similar audacity. Perhaps it might have fared better if it had been dull. And then Boccacio's style is so fine, his art so perfect, that he is not accorded the usual privilege of antiquity. We seem to be reading the sentences of an Italian Balzac. (Balzac evidently imitates him in his Count Droliatiques.) His outlawry rendering Boccacio unfamiliar to the general public, made him a blessing to other story tellers. Thousands who shudder at his name have found delight in his tales as told by others in Chaucer's "Patient Griseil," Shakespeare's Cymbeline, Dryden's Cymon and Iphigenia, Lessings' Three Rings, Tennyson's Falcon, and in several of Lafontaine's fables. It is enough to lend some consecration to Palmieri's garden that the exquisite tales just mentioned were told in it.

But it is not only poets and romancers who are indebted to Boccacio Curiously enough it is precisely this writer, usually withheld from the hands of ladies, who first put forward doctrines of female equality. In one of his tales the Female Physician first makes her appearance, and with high honor. Boccacio was the first to arrange the claim of one sex to legislate for the other The tale containing this innovation is as remarkable as any ever written. In the ancient city of Pirato, he relates the penalty of a wife's adultery was burning at the stake. One Philippa, did not respect in that particular, a marriage that parted her involuntarily from her lover. Her legal owner demanded that she should be burnt. Her friends might have rescued her had she denied the charge, but this she refused to do. Admitted to plead, she bade the judges ask her husband whether she had been in all other respects a faithful wife This he admitted: She then said: "When this law was enacted, no woman was consulted, nor did any woman consent to it. It is therefore an unjust law If, in prejudice of my body and of your own soul, you will execute an edict thus unlawful, you have the power" As Philippa thus spoke, voices of men and women cried, "She says the truth" The judges consulted, a council was summoned, and the law was reformed death being reserved for the offense only when due to avarice Philippa's voice has been heard in recent times also, and one after another barbarous law has banished before it When it is remembered that Boccacio wrote Philippa's plea eighteen generations ago, it must be owned that our Women's Rights societies owe him a statue

I am inclined to recognize a token of female equality even in that very freedom of language used in the little ten days commonwealth, accompanied as it was by the finest politeness and civility of behaviour. There should be no reserved galleries for men only, or for women only, among the vulgar This was naturally determined by the ladies, with whom rested control, there being seven of them to three gentlemen. They were kings and queens by turns, each remaining the rules and amusements of his or her day. A story told by Eloneus on the first day having made the ladies blush, he was mildly reproved, but his pardon was followed by the ladies as well as the gentlemen Such disregard of modern conventionalities, where women were present, was no doubt partly due to the period's license, but may it not have also considered the picture of life when a more refined civilization shall recognize neither male nor female in the realm of wit and knowledge? Why should any thought be more injurious to a woman than to a man? The way in which Boccacio realized this ideal of intellectual equality is one thing, his gesture another. They said, "If any paradise remains on earth, it is contained within the compass of his garden." In such a paradise Boccacio insists, truth at least shall remain an unfallen Eve, naked and not ashamed

The old gardener was puzzled that I was so little impressed by the fact that Queen Victoria had chosen this for her residence while at Florence leaving her name to the road that joins the Via Boccacio. On reflection this incident in the ancient villa's history strikes me as indeed picturesque. The seven play queens who preceded her majesty by seventeen generations presented some sketch of study of the great Victorian era, in which woman has found a freedom and a degree of equality, which were but romantic visions in Boccacio's garden.

But after all, may not the whole thing be mere romance villa, storytellers, all? There is little reason to doubt that Boccacio intended to describe this villa, whose antiquity is unquestioned Not only has immemorial tradition steadily pointed it out as the place, but no other accords with Boccacio's description. It is a "league from the" city, "on a little hill," the "magnificent chateau" being surrounded by a "superb terrace, commanding a grand view of the plain." We still first enter "a large court bordered with galleries," which are in the open air and adorned with statues which may have looked down on the company in the court beneath. All around are the beautiful waters. The ancient swimming pool remains, with its crystal water, resembling an old engraving I have seen illustrating the sixth story of the tenth day, "The Fisher Girls" At the center of the court, where the tales were told, is a large round basin and fountain with gold and silver fishes. A little way off is the little river which leads to the farther garden, "The Valley of the Ladies." "They walked to a crystal river, descending a little hill into a valley graciously shaded with goodly trees, where, bathing their hands and feet, much pretty pleasure passed between them." This valley is on the farm so long occupied by Laudor, who would have parted with all the other acres rather than this.

There is no reason whatever, therefore, to doubt the Florentine and Fiesolan traditions as to the chateau described by Boccacio His description of the plague of 1348, from which the company fled, is certainly historic Florence was indeed perilously demoralized, and many left the city It would seem a somewhat strained skepticism which should doubt the reality of the listeners if not the story tellers where all the other features are so real. If Boccacio had made it a point to convince his readers of the actuality of his company doubts might arise; but he does not. The suggestions of reality are casual. For instance, he defends himself from censors by saying that his tales were not told in a church, nor in a school, "but in gardens in a place of pleasure, among young people, and in a time when each must flee for life, carrying their clothes on their heads" Nor does Boccacio try to make his readers believe that all these tales were told in the company, or any of them exactly as he wrote them out. He concludes with an address to the ladies, hopes they will enjoy "his stories," and apologizes for the license he has claimed. Boccacio was a consummate artist, but so far as the little assembly was concerned it is doubtful whether even his art could have made a pure invention appear so real and live so long as reality. The probability is that Boccacio is one of a party of friends who took refuge from the plague, and that their conversation and exchanged anecdotes suggested the pictorial frame for his tales, some of these being based on recitals by his companions

Palmieri Villa, is the residence of Margaret, Countess of Crawford and Balcarres; it is not open to sight-seers, but I was graciously admitted to explore the garden. The chateau is finely decorated; over the door is an ancient clock, over which presides a frescoed "Father Time." Somewhat later perhaps are the frescoes on each side one a "Muse" holding a scroll of paper, meant possibly for the writings which "Time" cannot destroy; the other a fair lady, with a peaceful lion beside her. In the garden there is a small round chapel, with graceful pillars, comparatively modern, but possibly built on the site of an earlier one. It will be remembered that Boccacio's company was devout and did not tell their stories on Sunday. They could not have worshipped in the Dominican chapel which crowns the mount of Fiesole, for when the ladies with me approached it we were informed that since its foundation no women had been admitted But Boccacio himself was tonsured, and it is within the bounds of possibility that the tremendous arraignment of the priesthood, in the seventh novel of the third day, might have been part of a sermon; or perhaps the second of the first day which relates how a Jew was converted to Christianity by witnessing the corruption of the church of Rome, concluding that only by Divine favor, could a religion survive such viliness in its representatives.

Yes, this principled libertine of literature was frocked in his 24th year, possibly because, like the priest in the "Ring and the Book," he was a wealthy and witty man of the world, who would attract the fashionable. If so, the church must have been grievously disappointed to find him criticising it and defending the equal rights of Jews (he was the first to do that) and women's rights, and preferring pretty stories to priestly prayers as protection from the plague Nevertheless the church appears to have remained proud of its extraordinary priest. In a cloister of Santa Maria in Nouvella the very church in which Boccacio's company casually met and agreed to go to the villa there is a grand fresco, representing famous Florentines beside the pope, and among them Boccacio and his Fiametta.

Before leaving Villa Palmieri I looked carefully at its fresco of the Lady and the Friendly Lion, interpreting it finally as a symbol of Romance subduing the Plague—or "Killing Death", to remember the story teller's phrase, as the sister Muse holds the manuscript that kills Time. The believers in mind cure ought to unite with the champions of female rights in raising a statue to Boccacio. Rabelias, another literary outlaw, who also pictured a free and equal society of ladies and gentlemen in his Abbey of Thelema, has a pretty fable of Cupid sparing the Muses. The god resented the immunity of the immortal spinsters, and armed himself to pierce their hearts; but when he witnessed the beautiful work on which they were engaged—music, poetry, history, painting and the rest Cupid sheathed his arrows and crept away silently, not having the heart to disturb such gentle occupations and services Rabelais may have remembered how even grim death had sheathed his darts as he beheld the happy circle at Palmieri, forgetting his near terrors in their absorption in the charming tales. Had the plague struck down Boccacio, even the Italian tongue itself might have had to wait some centuries for many of its delicate words and idioms. Nay, even Landor, whose embowered villa is visible from this of Boccacio, might never have written, for Pericles and Aspasia, English utterances finer than the Greek. Thus, however reprehensible some tales of Boccacio may appear to the moralist of to day, scholars will cherish him and the severest censor will feel an affectionate smile playing just beneath his frown. One must agree with Boccacio, that his tales are not suited for indiscriminate circulation in families, but a serious evil would be done to scholars by any authoritative suppression of this work. It is an essential part of the history of the age and country which produced it.

It is evident that in Boccacio's Italy, marriage and love had little to do with each other. Eros and Hymen were but distant, and not very friendly acquaintances, or, rather, they were as players trying to outwit and checkmate each other. Whether man or maid had already a lover, being little or not at all considered before marriage, naturally had to be considered a good deal after it, when the husband and the lover had to play their game for the heart so cynically disposed of. Boccacio and his romantic friends never leave it in doubt on which side their sympathies move, and their reader has occasionally to do penance to his conventional conscience when some little dame outwits her old purchaser, and flies to her lover. But several beautiful pictures of love marriages are given in the Decamerone. The whole trouble is the extreme nudity, even to details of Boccacio's pictures. Of this book Paterfamilias keeps Materfamilias ignorant, but not always with safe results.

An excellent lady of my acquaintance, who found the Decamerone among her deceased husband's books, did not read it, but sent it to her young son, with other books, to beguile his convalescence. I am reminded by this of a conversation I once heard in a literary company of gentlemen, where "Tom Jones," "Roderick Random," and other books of classic interest, but doubtful morals, were mentioned. Lord Neaves asked Carlyle what he thought should be done about our wives and daughters reading such books "They should be encouraged to read them," said Carlyle, "to read them, and hold their tongues." This bold decree once uttered, every man present approved of it.

The question would be a good one to discuss in such a court as Boccacio describes in another of his works a tribunal of ladies and gentlemen, (for he would divorce the sexes in nothing) wherein were discussed, in imaginary cases, all points of civility, sentiment and honor in polite society. This court by the way, may also have sat at Palmieri Villa. And indeed in leaving this ancient garden, it is with a feeling that here, five and a half centuries ago, once more met Adam and Eve, emancipated from the nunnery and convent; here met under the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, shared enough of its fruit as might make them wiser; here recognized the facts of human nature, (corruptly operative under the cloak of asceticism), and on them laid the foundations of free human society—of a society destined to be refined through that same freedom inaugurated in what now appears license

MONCURE D. CONWAY

A Cat's Peculiar Freight.

Savannah News.

There is an old cat in Cobbham, a suburb of Athens, that has lately called forth much interest from its owners by its mysterious behavior Since the late destructive cyclone at Louisville and other western cities, carrying in its mouth death and destruction, this Cobbham cat has grown quite a curiosity in the feline tribe Every time it thunders and dark clouds roll over the canopy of heaven in a manner that threatens a storm the cat begins to tremble piteously and screams in the most weird and frightful accents its tale of woe When the lightnings flash from cloud to cloud the cat's agony seems to know no limit, and it rolls over and over, yelling in the wildest way possible Even at the dead hour of night this mysterious cat will rush frantically into the room of its mistress when clouds appear, and will scream in such terror that the lady oftentimes has to arise and nurse it in its fright. The cat is a large black animal, and has one eye, the other having suddenly disappeared recently The cat is the property of one of the leading families of Cobbham

A Wrong Impression.

Mrs. Rural (at an art gallery and looking at a Madonna) Whose picture is that?

Attendant—Raphael's, m. lum.

Mrs. Rural—Why, sakes alive, I always thought Raphael was a man! Yale Record.

A Way Out of a Difficulty.

Poet If it is too long, sir, I can boil it down.

Editor—Never mind. You get some other editor to publish it and I will roast it. Boston Courier.

Stolen Sweets.

Colewagger—Your son doesn't smoke a pipe as he used to

Brown—No, not since I told him I would allow him to smoke. Epoch.

A Promise.

"Gentlemen," said the condemned man, "I can promise you one thing. I will never touch another drop."—Philadelphia Times

ENGLISH MARRIAGES.

The Courtships and Marriages of English Girls.

Love Matches of the Queen and Other Royal Persons.

The Poverty of the Marriageable Girls of England.

LONDON, June 22. So much has been written lately on the great marriage question that it becomes a matter of some difficulty to speak on the subject of how our English girls marry without running the risk of being painfully trite. As I am generally credited—and rightly credited with the possession of advanced views on most political and social matters, I feel that I ought to confess at the outset that I am almost a conservative in matrimonial questions. I believe in marriage as a fundamental basis of society, I believe in the desirability of love-marriages, and I even venture to believe in the happiness of of the great majority of unions entered into under the present much abused marriage system.

That being so, I naturally take a much more cheerful view of the way in which matrimony is entered upon among us than most of the writers on this highly controversial subject. In spite of all Mrs. Mona Caird's eloquent denunciations, there is an immense amount of honest, healthy, happy giving and taking in marriage going on around us. The gradual emancipation of women and the increased freedom which girls in good society almost invariably enjoy are the most hopeful signs of the formation of a sound marriage basis. There is no fateful necessity for marrying in haste and repenting at leisure English girls, as a rule, have ample opportunities for preliminary flirtation or even for more serious study of character while dancing, riding, rowing, playing tennis and what not. London drawing rooms are not, I admit, the invariable home of serious conversation, but with a little tact it is wonderful the quiet tete-a tete that may be secured even in the most crowded salons. And girls, as a rule, take full advantages of their privileges and whirl gaily through several seasons, looking out tentatively all the while for the advent of that personal mortal who is to inspire the "grande passion" of their lives. In anticipation of course, he is always a millionaire, bearing offerings of diamonds in his hand, but when he comes in the shape of a young and briefless barrister, or a handsome but impecunious captain, the passion he inspires is none the less genuine, and in nine cases out of ten parents are cajoled into recognizing the claims of the detrimental, and after an interval of courtship, the young couple settle down prosaically and contentedly to a modified form of love in a cottage.

It is generally admitted that the sketches of French social life, as supplied in the novels of Daudet or of Paul Bourget, are drawn in reality from a very restricted portion of Paris society The English novelist, on the other hand, excluding those who form their method on that of the French masters, draws his inspiration from the life of the whole nation, and the healthy, robust love making, which is a distinguishing feature of nineteenth century fiction, may be accepted as a truthful picture of the domestic drama as it is enacted in many an English home to day. Anthony Trollope, for instance, always strikes me as a wonderfully faithful exponent of the loves and misfortunes of refined middle class nature, and in Trollope's novels nearly all the marriages are love matches, and where they are not, they turn out to be failures. And the sympathies of the reader, like the sympathies of the English public in real life, are always with the true-hearted and trusting lovers

We have no lack in England—by way of example of love marriages in the highest ranks of life, where the temptations to the *Mariages de convenances* are even greater than elsewhere. That Queen Victoria herself married for love is an established historical fact, and most of her daughters are supposed to have followed her example. But we need go no further back than last season when the marriage of Princess Louise of Wales to the Duke of Fife was celebrated. It is an open secret that the young princess has been in love with the earl for years, and for his sake had declined to entertain the proposals of any foreign royal suitor, and although in this case the pretensions of the detrimental were backed up by a ducal coronet and $350,000 a year, he was none the less a detrimental in the eyes of several members of the royal family who steadily opposed the match. But the whole sympathies of the nation were on the side of the future princess royal, who has willingly sacrificed a great part of her royal honors for the sake of the man she loves, or who may now be seen shopping in Bond street unattended, or driving with her husband in happy tete a-tete, much like any other young lady of her age.

Of course, there is another side to the question, which cannot for a moment be ignored. We have had recently pictures enough and to spare of what it is customary to speak of as "the marriage market," of the worldly, wealth seeking mother trotting out her young and ignorant daughter before a crowd of possible suitors, ready to knock her down to the highest bidder among them. More than that, we can all point to marriages among our own circle of friends in which the bride's feelings were not only ignored, but trampled upon, and which were as much dictated by mercenary motives as any marriage solemnized in France. Our own divorce court scandals give eloquent testimony to the truth of these facts But I honestly believe that such marriages, though unhappily frequent in the worldly and pleasure seeking circles of London society, are after all the exception and not the rule, and there is no doubt that they are strongly condemned by the whole moral sense of the nation.

The English land, unlike that of France, is not framed in such a way as to encourage mercenary unions. Parental consent with us is not a *sine qua non*, and although an irate father may disinherit his son or daughter, he cannot legally prevent them from marrying whom they please. Even in cases where one or other of the contracting parties being under age they have recourse to a runaway marriage at a registrar's office, and make a false declaration of age in order to obviate the necessity of producing the father's consent, even then the parents' redress is but a meagre one. They can have their rebellious son or daughter condemned to a short term of imprisonment for false swearing, but in no case can the marriage be annulled. On the other hand, a class of titled aristocracy, backed up by the rights of primogeniture, is undoubtedly a direct incentive towards worldly marriages by creating a limited number of exceptionally good "parts", for whom ambitious parents angle dexterously on behalf of their daughters or worse still, for whom scheming damsels angle for themselves

In England a man almost invariably asks the girl herself to marry him, before appealing to her father for his consent. When once the engagement is an accomplished fact, the lovers are allowed ample opportunities for making each other's further acquaintance. The whole family co-operate in giving them a wide berth, and they may spend hours every day alone in each other's company, either in the house or walking or riding together, as the case may be Such liberty, which would make a French mother's hair stand on end, is perfectly *comme il faut* in England. The young couple even travel and pay visits in each other's company, the fiancee accompanied by her maid, if she should happen to be possessed of that appendage but oftener still quite without a chaperone

This freedom of social intercourse ought to be a good safeguard against girls ignorantly linking their fortunes with whom it is impossible for them to love, were it not that to throw over the man she is engaged to is regarded by society as so unpardonable a crime. It seems to be only just dawning on people's minds that a small scandal before marriage is preferable to a big scandal after marriage. A charming novelist, Sir Henry Cunningham, whose delightful sketches of life in India are widely real, has just published a clever novel about London society, "The Hesiods," in which he makes the heroine, Olivia, deliberately jilt the rich young man to whom she is betrothed. His view is that society ought to help a girl out of the wretched dilemma in which she is placed, when she discovers that her engagement is a mistake, instead of rendering it, as at present, almost impossible to retrieve a false step before it is too late I am bound to say that, while strongly deprecating rash and hasty bethrothals, I feel great sympathy for Sir Henry's view which, if generally adopted, might be the means of averting many a domestic tragedy The time of engagement ought to be a period of mutual probation, and marriage should only ensue if the experiment has been so far satisfactory to both parties

Considering how rich a country England is, it is extraordinary how poor most Englishwomen are I mean in their own right In France hardly a peasant girl marries without a dot. Here even well-to do fathers seem to expect to marry off their daughters without giving them a penny This is principally the result of the time honored English custom of making an eldest son a process which is mainly accomplished at the expense of the young man's sisters. From the purely sentimental point of view it is no doubt gratifying to a girl to be selected entirely for what she is, and not for what she brings, but I fancy that after marriage the gratification soon fades away before the practical necessity of asking her husband for every shilling she requires. To me, as an ardent believer in women's rights and women's independence, the idea is quite odious, and it seems to me little short of monstrous that a rich man who, in dying, bequeaths, say, £40,000 to each of his sons should consider his daughters amply provided for with £10,000 apiece. Fortunately in this, as in many other things, public opinion is undergoing a change, and I trust that before very many years have passed an equal division of property between brothers and sisters alike will become the rule instead of being the rare exception.

Another point in recent social development which bears favorably on the marriage question in England, is the rapid breaking down of class distinctions, and the consequent extension of the field of possible matrimonial choice The aristocracy and the county families intermarry freely nowadays with the professional and upper middle classes Thus, only a few weeks ago, the eldest daughter of the Earl of Carlisle, Lady Mary Howard, bestowed her hand and heart on Professor Murray, the clever young Greek professor at Glasgow university. Such a union some twenty or thirty years ago would have been regarded as a positive mesalliance, but nowadays it is very sensibly accepted as a perfectly suitable matrimonial arrangement.

Some discussion has recently taken place as to the proper age at which girls should marry; one of the weekly journals requested its readers to state what in their opinion was the best marrying age, and of all the answers received, the vast majority fixed on 25 as the most suitable age, while none mentioned a figure lower than 21. As I myself was married within a couple of months of leaving the school room, I should not like to be too severe on early marriages, but I feel sure that there is a growing feeling in English society against, allowing girls to make their final choice too early in life. It is quite the exception for girls in good society to marry before they are eighteen (although the Marchioness of Stafford and future Duchess of Sutherland entered into the bonds of wedlock on her seventeenth birthday) and many parents objects to their daughters marrying till they are over twenty. For my part, it seems to me that it is a question impossible to settle by a fixed rule. There are plenty of girls regarding whom it would be very difficult to bring forward any tangible reason, either physical or moral, to prevent them marrying while still in their teens; on the other hand, there are a large number of English girls, many more, I fancy, than in America, who remain curiously girlish and undeveloped until long after their school years are passed Under such circumstances, mothers ought certainly to defer the marriage question until their daughters are three or four and twenty.

VIRGINIA M. CRAWFORD.

Formerly of the "Pall Mall Gazette," and now on the staff of Stead's "Review of Reviews"

Colorado College.

The Denver News has often a good word for Colorado college. The following from the columns of a late issue will be read with interest by the friends of the college here and elsewhere:

The recent appointment of Dr. J. N. Freeman, pastor of the Central Presbyterian church, to the board of trustees of Colorado college, affords an appropriate opportunity to notice the present status of the institution and to commend the efforts which are being made to give it high rank among educational institutions. To the board of trustees, which already consists of gentlemen prominent in business, social and professional life, Dr. Freeman will bring high intellectual and Christian attainments, and his selection is a practical demonstration of the fact that while the college is Christian in its influence, it is in no manner sectarian.

The history of Colorado college need not in this connection be reviewed. Organized in 1874 and located at Colorado Springs, it had a troubled career until President William F. Slocum was placed at its head His zeal and energy and untiring activity, together with his scholarship and experience as an educator has infused a new life into the institution, and it is now entering upon a career of usefulness which promises to have a far reaching influence for good on the future of the state and of the whole Rocky mountain country as well. The purpose of the management is not to found a university but a college whose standard of scholarship shall be as high as that of any similar eastern institution and which shall rank with them in every respect. This determination is a wise one, for the bane of most western educational institutions is that they attempt to cover too much. President Slocum does not propose to repeat the blunder with its almost inevitable results.

Of the location and site of the college nothing need be said save that no more appropriate city or spot could have been chosen As a residence city, with a people noted for culture, intelligence and refinement, Colorado Springs possesses the best possible requisites for a college location. The handsome grounds and three fine college buildings are all paid for, and $140,000 of the $200,000 endowment fund which President Slocum has labored so hard to obtain are already pledged.

The students are gathered from a large radius, among the states and territories represented being Tennessee, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and Idaho, Colorado sending her sons and daughters from all sections of the state. There are also students from Maine, Ohio, New York, Wisconsin and Indiana, many of whom, from considerations of health, have left other colleges to come here, bringing with them the training and traditions of Yale, Amherst, Williams and other great institutions of learning. Much interest in the college has been awakened in New Mexico, and a largely increased attendance from that section is confidently anticipated Within the past week or two President Slocum has received letters of inquiry from fourteen states, in some cases several from the same state.

So much has been accomplished under the administration of President Slocum that it is a safe prediction to make that under his guidance Colorado college is certain to become a strong prosperous and influential institution of learning It possesses already every qualification necessary to commend it to those who have children to educate, and as it increases in financial strength, so will its powers of usefulness be broadened until they shall be commensurate not only with the state but with the great and growing Rocky mountain region

A Railroad Movement.

At a public meeting held at Crystal, Gunnison county, Colo., on Saturday, June 28, 1890, on motion A A. Johnson was elected chairman, and T. O'Bryan secretary. After explaining the object of the meeting, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The great necessity of the Crystal river district is railroad facilities, in order to fully open up and develop the great mineral wealth of lead and silver mines, iron deposits, marble and slate ledges, coking and anthracite coals, which can not at the present, without such facilities, be operated at a profit; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the general sentiment of the property owners and residents in general that every encouragement possible should be afforded to the promoters of the Colorado and Utah railroad, or any other company that will construct a railroad up the Crystal river valley from Carbondale, which will afford us an outlet for the vast resources of the district; and that the expression of this meeting is to the effect that residents and ranchmen along the valley should be reasonable in prices for right of way through their ranches or holdings; and that a committee of five be appointed, to be composed of A A Johnson, A W Brownell, Ira B Cline, William W. Wood and John C Mobley, to wait upon ranch owners through whose land such railroad will run, and ascertain the terms upon which they will grant right of way to such railroad as will build up the valley within the next eighteen months

Resolved That it is the sense of this meeting that said railroad, when first completed, will have an assured ore tonnage of not less than 75 tons per day, aside from a heavy tonnage of marble, coal and slate.

Resolved, That the secretary of this meeting be appointed as a committee to communicate with, and ascertain from mine owners the probable tonnage each one will be able to furnish per day, when such railroad is completed, and that the result of his inquiries be furnished the Colorado and Utah railroad company, or such other road as may be interested, and that the same be published in the local and Denver daily newspapers

No further business before it, the meeting adjourned

A A. JOHNSON, Chairman
ATTEST: T. O'BRYAN, Secretary.

A Great Card

"That's a nice ad."

"What?"

"This museum advertises, 'We have secured the Wandering Jew. He will wander daily from 10 a. m. until 10 p. m.'" Brooklyn Life.

Powerful.

He (as usual) These glasses give me a very intellectual appearance, don't you think?

She Yes, and I was just thinking what powerful glasses they must be. Washington Star.

Indians No Good.

Citizen What do you think of the proposition to enlist Indians in the regular army?

Capt. Westpoint Indians? 'Pon honah! Why, they cawn't dawnce. New York Weekly.

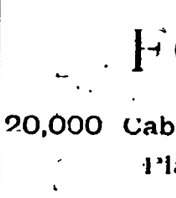
J. J. HAGERMAN, PRES'T. CHAS. THURLOW, VICE PRES'T
J. A. HAYES, JR., CASHIER. A. SUTTON, ASS'T CASHIER.

First National Bank
OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.
CAPITAL $100,000
SURPLUS 50,000
BUYS AND SELLS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE AND DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

DIRECTORS
E. J. EATON, J. J. HAGERMAN, CHAS. THURLOW,
LOUIS R. EHRICH, A. A. MCGOVNEY, B. F. CROWELL,
IRVING HOWBERT, J. A. HAYES, JR.
(6-13-1y)

E. P. WELLES & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Hand-Made Harness
FROM
Pure Oak-Tanned Leather.
THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.
Everything for the HORSE and Stable.
113 and 115 N. Tejon St., Colorado Springs.

SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK
Fine French Wool Challies.
I am offering all my fine French Wool Challies at 40c and 50c this week.
These are goods that have been selling at 60c and 65c, and are the latest styles and patterns.
A LARGE LINE OF
Lawns and Printed Mulles
At very low prices. Just the thing for warm weather. Call and inspect my Summer Stock
N. O. JOHNSON, - - 24 PIKE'S PEAK AVE.


H. T. O'BRIEN,
MANUFACTURER OF AND
Jobber & Retail Dealer
IN
Harness, Saddlery, Whips, Boots
AND HORSE CLOTHING.
18 and 20 Pike's Peak Ave. - - - Telephone No. 75
Repairing in all its branches promptly attended to.

CHAS. L. TUTT & CO.,
Real Estate and Loans,
102 N. TEJON ST.
Sole Agents for MAYFAIR Location N. Cascade Avenue and Earle's Court.
We can sell you bargains in Colorado Springs and PUEBLO. For sale, the following improved properties that are good either for a home or an investment, the rents of which will bring YOU in from 10 to 15 per cent:
Nine room house, bath, etc. Lot 90x100 feet; southern exposure; room on lot for another house. Rents for $65; completely furnished. Price, $6,500
Seven room house, location North Tejon street. A very desirable home, which we would like you to see Lot 50x190 feet; furnished. Price $6,000.
Eight room house, furnished, lot 100x100; corner; south and east exposure. Price, $8,000.
If you want to buy a piece of property that will pay 20 per cent gross for less than $5,000, we would like to show it to you.

FOR SALE!
20,000 Cabbage, Tomato and Cauliflower Plants Early and Late.
WM. CLARK,
Corner of Platte and Wahsatch Avenues.

Garden Ranche!
Hello Central! Give Me 57 With 98
"Hello! Mrs. Cowslip!"
"Hello! Mrs. Buttercup!"
"Well! do you know I have been trying for a whole week to think where you said to buy milk, and to no avail; where was it?"
"Oh yes! yes! And you said they delivered it in bottles Do you know my little Mary is sick, and I wish I could get the milk from one cow; do you think I could?"
"Yes, indeed! Address F. W. Isham, Manager, and he will see that it is delivered.
TELEPHONES 82 AND 35.
F. W. ISHAM, Manager.

A REMARKABLE CASE

The Terrible Condemnation of an Innocent Spaniard.

He Had Committed no Crime, but was Sentenced to Death.

A Remarkable Case Now Attracting Attention in Paris.

PARIS, June 19.—Toward the end of May, 1887 three Spaniards named Guillaumet, Rossel and Villaroubia decided to rob and murder a farmer named Pradies, who lived on the Petit Condom farm a mile or so from Narbonne, in southern France. They went separately to the rendezvous behind the cemetery wall. Arrived at the house, Villaroubia was stationed outside to watch, while Guillaumet and Rossel scaled a wall into the garden and ordered Pradies to open the door of the house, telling him that they were Spaniards, and had worked for him.

Once inside, the desperate fellows demanded Pradies' money, and when he tells them that he has none they spring upon him. A fierce struggle ensues. Pradies' wife, who is up stairs, hears the noise, and bravely runs to her husband's aid, armed with a sword cane, with which she wounds Rossel. Thereupon the latter turns upon his assailant and deals her several blows, one of which pierces the carotid artery. The poor woman falls to the floor and dies in a sea of blood. Rossel, finding that he is wounded and growing weak from the loss of blood, leaves the house and hastens across the fields and vineyards, his path being marked for over 800 yards by drops of blood.

Pradies, in the meanwhile, keeps up the fight with Guillaumet; succeeds in reaching his bedchamber and gets hold of his pistol, which, unfortunately, is not loaded. The struggle then begins again. But at last, when Guillaumet perceives that Rossel has deserted him and that Pradies has no intention of yielding, he decides to give up the fight and leaves the house, exclaiming, "I have got enough."

The next morning, when the laborers come to the farm, they are surprised not to find Pradies up. They go up to the house and knock. A window is then opened, and they see Pradies with his head and face covered with blood. He throws them the key. While some enter the house, others run for the police. Questioned as to who did the deed, Pradies replies that the murderers are two Spaniards, the one who killed his wife being fair and pitted with the marks of small pox. That is all the description he can give.

Five or six days after the murder, Guillaumet and Villaroubia are arrested and are found possessors of 600 francs, that remained of the money stolen from Pradies. Who and where was the third assassin? And right here is the *raison d'etre* of this letter. Rossel fled the day after the murder, saying to his friend Ferre that he was compromised by Guillaumet and Villaroubia and that Mancho, with whom he lodged and boarded, would not promise to swear, if necessary, that he had dined at Mancho's table as usual on the evening of the murder. At the trial Mancho swore that Rossel at dinner, the day after the murder, said, when the table was speaking of the crime: "If I am accused of having had a hand in it, you must say that I was eating here with you at 6 o'clock." Mancho answered: "I will do nothing of the sort." Then Rossel left the room, saying he was going to take away his trunk.

Urbano, another of Mancho's boarders deposed in the witness stand as follows: "We noticed that Rossel appeared troubled and very anxious about something. We asked him if he was ill, or if anything had happened to him. Then he told us that he had gone with Guillaumet and Villaroubia to the Petit-Condom, but that he did not dare enter, although the two other Spaniards did; and he added that the others threatened him with death if he spoke of this, that he was afraid of being arrested by the authorities, and that he was going to Spain."

Rossel had been in Narbonne but a short time. Scarcely anybody knew him. He had not worked with Guillaumet. Nobody suspected him. The fact of having worked with Guillaumet was considered by the populace a grave and culpable sign. Hence it was that the murderer of Mme Pradies was looked for among those who had worked with Guillaumet. The police first turned their attention to Porta, who had slept in the same bed with Guillaumet, but he proved that he was ill the night of the murder. Borras, the innocent victim of this tragedy, was next taken up. Borras had not only worked side by side with Guillaumet, but he was also his cousin and from the same town in Spain. The populace became convinced that Borras was the guilty man, and finally the police, six days after the murder, began to look on him with suspicion.

But why, it may well be asked, did the authorities wait so long before arresting Borras, who was in Narbonne all the time, who went to work every day, and who was well known to all the Spaniards in town, he having lived in Narbonne for three years? And when he had been arrested and examined by a doctor, and no trace of a wound could be found in his body although it was known that the murderer of Mme Pradies had been severely stabbed by a sword-cane—why was he still believed to be the man who was "wanted"? The answer is that the police authorities were influenced by public opinion, and public opinion was convinced that Borras was an assassin. The women who surrounded the dying woman and for Pradies soon followed his husband to the grave made him believe him as the culprit. When Guillaumet was brought to the bedside of Pradies the latter was so terrified that he had had to be given a stimulant to revive him.

When Borras was presented Pradies burst into tears. If the dying man saw him at all, it was through a veil of tears. Nothing occurred during this confrontation to convince a fair mind that Pradies considered Borras the murderer of Mme. Pradies. But everything, curiously enough, seemed to be against poor Borras. The court room was packed with a public convinced of his guilt. The jury was overawed and the judges too.

When the jury had given their verdict, which pronounced all three men guilty of murder, the judges, French fashion, retired to decide what the punishment should be. At this moment occurred a fact that threw much light on the innocence of Borras. M. Castel, one of the lawyers in the case, reports that after the verdict and while the court was deliberating, Villaroubia leaned over and whispered in his ear. "What are they doing?" The lawyer answered: "They are deciding on the punishment." "What will I get?" asked Villaroubia. "Ten or twenty years at hard labor." "And the others?" "They will have their heads cut off." "Even Borras?" "Yes, Borras too." "But he had no part in the murder." "How do you know?—you had some thing to do with it then?" "No I didn't, but do I know whether Borras had or not?"

M. Castel was naturally struck by the importance of this conversation, repeated it two of his colleagues at the Narbonne bar, and then told it to the president of the court. But unfortunately the president never communicated this report to his colleagues on the bench. Poor Borras seemed to have everything against him, even the judges, who are supposed to defend the innocent as well as condemn the guilty.

But this was not the only circumstance that should at least have caused hesitation before sentencing Borras. Here is another, and even stronger one. Guillaumet asked from his cell for a magistrate to whom he might make a confession. M. Paul de Crozals—whom I know personally, and who told me this whole sad story nearly two years ago, before it got into print, as it has to day—went, in his role of assistant district attorney, to the condemned man's cell. Guillaumet's story coincided with that of Villaroubia. He declared that Borras had nothing to do with the assassination, and that if he had two heads he would give them both in order to save this innocent man. There was so much sincerity in his manner that M. de Crozals was deeply impressed. He had followed the trial carefully, believed in the alibi of Borras, established by four witnesses, and these words of Guillaumet decided him to try and save Borras' head. His report to his superior, the district attorney, was so strongly worded that a stay was granted; otherwise Borras would have been promptly guillotined.

Bent on obtaining more light, M. de Crozals had the happy thought of bringing Villaroubia and Guillaumet together, having first secretly told Guillaumet to pretend that Borras was one of the party on the fatal night in May, 1887. Thereupon Villaroubia became excessively angry, called Guillaumet a liar and used the most violent language. M. de Crozals was now more than ever convinced of the innocence of Borras.

But still another and even stronger proof of Borras' non-participation in the crime was forthcoming. Six or seven months after this triple condemnation a man was arrested in Spain, who confessed his guilt, and proved to be none other than the very Rossel who had murdered Mme. Pradies. Rossel was imprisoned, and the Spanish official sent to France the whole confession, accompanied with comments of his own, which proved beyond a doubt that Guillaumet, Villaroubia and Rossel were the three men who had participated in the assassination. The Spanish authorities kept Rossel in prison for a whole month, at the end of which time he was freed, the French government not having demanded his extradition.

Notwithstanding all these proofs of innocence, Borras came within an ace, as we have already seen, of having his head cut off; and if it had not been for the intervention of a senator, M. Marcou, whose recently published narrative I have very closely followed in the above account, poor Borras would probably have been dead before this time, as he was about to be sent to the convict prison in French Guiana. He was actually on board the ship that was to carry a party of prisoners to that distant quarter of the globe, when M. Marcou brought so much influence to bear, that Borras, as well as Guillaumet and Villaroubia (in case the last should be needed to testify,) were left in France. For three years M. Marcou has been exerting every effort to get Borras pardoned. But so slow and tortuous are the ways of the French bureaucracy, that he has succeeded only to day, after long months of indefatigable labor. But he now has the satisfaction of seeing Borras free and happy with wife and children. In the meantime, the public and the press have come strenuously to the assistance of a much wronged workingman, whose wife spent all his own and her hard earned savings in a vain attempt to break his prison chains.

I have been led to write out this sad story, probably because I happen to know one of the actors in the drama, M. Paul de Crozals, who, by the way, is I learn about to be decorated by the Spanish government for having saved the life of Borras—and also because I was familiar with all its details, told me by M. de Crozals himself nearly two years ago. Then, again, perhaps it is well to point out, on such a signal occasion as this, one of the gravest objections to capital punishment the danger of taking the life of an innocent man.

THEODORE STANTON.

A Little Boy's Effort.

T[illegible], a little boy of 9, handed in the following composition on George Washington:

"George Washington was the father of his country one day he went into his farthers yard and cut down a tree. What are you doing asked his father I am trying to tell a lie and cannot when he grew up he was president and was killed by a man named getto who was jellish of him and the no 9 engine house was draped in black." Harper's Bazar.

Sound Business Policy.

"Do you guarantee this not to break down?" she asked.

"On instructions, miss," said the salesman, blandly, "are never to guarantee hammocks when we sell 'em to handsome young ladies."

She bought it. Chicago Tribune.

COLORED BRETHREN.

Many of them are in Good Circumstances in Washington.

Giving a Real Estate Owning Barber a Tip of Ten Cents.

Anecdotes About the Colored Brethren of the Capital.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, July 3.—A stranger in Washington was getting shaved in the barber shop of Willard's hotel, one of the oldest taverns in the city. He was operated on by an elderly and sedate

A SENATOR AND HIS NEIGHBOR.

colored man, who while wielding the razor with practiced hand carried on a conversation with a white man sitting near by. Apparently the conversation was on business matters, for the white man remarked:

"Well, Mr. Stewart, I'll raise my offer from one-five to one-ten. That is the best I'll do, positively."

"Then we can't trade," replied the old barber, "for one-fifteen is my price and I'll not take a cent less."

"Pretty close trading for a second hand razor," thought the customer in the chair. "If I wanted to buy a razor from a barber I'd give the man his price and be done with it."

The would be purchaser finally raised his offer to one-twelve, greatly to the disgust of the customer, who thought such haggling over penny disgraceful. He made no remarks, however, until the shaving was done and the other man had left the shop. Then he said:

"Uncle, let me see the razor that man was trying to buy of you. If it's anything of a razor it's cheap enough at one-fifteen."

At the same moment he slipped a quarter into the barber's hand and bade him "keep the change."

"I wasn't talking about a razor," replied Mr. Stewart.

"What then?"

"A building lot."

"A building lot for one-fifteen—oh, I see; one hundred and fifteen dollars."

"No, one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars."

The stranger turned sharply, looked the old barber in the eye, whistled softly, as if to himself, and went up stairs muttering:

"A lot worth one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars, and I just gave him a tip of ten cents!"

Mr. Stewart is the oldest barber in Washington. He shaved Abraham Lin-

BLACK BABIES AND WHITE NURSE.

coln and cut his hair on the day of the emancipator's arrival at Washington to take the presidency. He owns, besides the valuable piece of property spoken of above, a number of houses and lots.

One never knows in Washington when he gives tips of dimes or quarters to colored persons whether he is helping a very poor man or swelling the horde of an African Croesus. In a hurry for a shave one day I ran into a ten cent barber shop on D street. The barber and I exchanged confidences. He had one shop in Washington with eleven barbers, another in Georgetown with nine barbers.

"But I am not able to give them the close attention they should have," he added. "Fact is, I am a very busy man." "Other business?" "Deed I has. I have a factory where I make trusses, which I invented myself. I am president of a colored man's bank, vice president of a colored man's insurance company, one of the trustees of our church and cemetery association, a member of six secret societies and an officer in three of them. Beside this I am partner in a livery-stable, part owner of a grocery store and superintendent of our Sunday school."

These are two instances out of hundreds that could be given. Washington contains a greater number of educated, refined and well to do colored men and women than any other city in this country. A few have made money in trade, but more have grown rich by investing their savings in real estate. In the flush times following the war the colored men of Washington prospered. What was then outlying property, unimproved, and in many sections low ground, unhealthful and undesirable, could be bought for little or nothing. Here the black men invested, and many of them hold their property to this day. An ordinary building lot, which they bought for $100 in 1865, is now worth $10,000 or $15,000. The section which a colored colony monopolized many years ago is now rapidly becoming the seat of fashion, and hence it is nothing uncommon to see a humble hovel, inhabited by negroes, next door to a brown stone mansion. On Massachusetts avenue a senator has a neighbor of this sort.

"But I do not mind it at all," says the statesman; "I am a poor man, who pays out one-half of his salary for house rent. Why should I turn up my nose at my neighbor, who owns his home and is rich?"

Nowhere else in this country has civilization reached such a high state among the ex-slave of the cotton and tobacco plantations. A striking instance of this fell under my observation in Street a few days ago. A baby cart inhabited by two black infants was in charge of a pretty white nurse. Colored men here enter into all the activities of life. They are shopkeepers, boss mechanics, money loaners, bankers, lawyers, doctors, dentists and architects. They organize their own life and fire insurance companies, savings banks and building societies. There are colored policemen, firemen, city and Federal officials, colored military companies, colored clubs, colored Grand Army posts.

Our colored friends are inordinately fond of secret societies. In Washington there are no fewer than thirty councils and lodges of colored Odd Fellows, a Masonic grand lodge with ten lodges, a grand Royal Arch chapter and five chapters, a grand commandery Knights Templar and four commanderies and a Scottish Rite supreme council. There are many other secret societies, those organized by colored women alone being almost innumerable. On a Connecticut avenue car I overheard this fragment of conversation between two well dressed colored women:

"How many sieties yo' membah of now?"

"Only seven; but I'se goin' in two mo' dis week."

"I beats yo'. I'se in nine."

And mark the colored men and women of Washington dress better than the white folks. Young colored men wear white flannel suits, belts and russet shoes, and ride bicycles and play lawn tennis with dusky belles radiant in yellow slippers and blazers. Colored men and women drive their own carriages, dog carts, Russian surreys and mail wagons, and ride their own saddle horses.

A Sunday morning scene in front of the First Presbyterian church, on Fifteenth street, is worth looking at. It is in the heart of the fashionable region. Next door is the hotel which Secretary Blaine made popular by living in a year ago. In front is McPherson square, surrounded by elegant mansions. The vice president's hotel, the Shoreham, is but a block away. At church hour the fashionables of the colored world come up by ones and twos. The majority walk, but many ride in handsome equipages. Some of the costumes of the women are magnificent. Plenty of diamonds are to be seen. The men wear high hats, patent leather shoes and gold headed canes. This is the swell church of the town. Membership in it is a passport to upper ten society.

There is a surprising number of churches for colored people in Washington. The Baptists take the lead with thirty-five churches and missions, the Methodists following with twenty-nine. There are three Episcopal churches, two Congregational, one Presbyterian and one Catholic. The last named, St. Augustines, is one of the famous churches of the city. It is attended by many members of the diplomatic corps. The music of this church attracts visitors from near and far.

The colored schools of Washington rank as high as the schools for white children. The system is complete. There are kindergartens for little black folks, grammar graded schools, a Normal school, a high school and a university. With so many aids to progress it is not sur-

IN FRONT OF THE HIGH TONED CHURCH.

prising that the colored people of the capital city are growing in culture as well as in wealth. If the Afro-American race is anywhere to develop men of genius and a community of sterling character and wide influence, one would naturally expect to find it in the city of Washington. WALTER WELLMAN.

SUNSHINE ONCE MORE.

A Co[illegible] of Two Hearts that Finally Beat as One.

We were waiting at a railroad depot in Louisiana, and there was a likely lot of colored people hanging about "to see de kivered cabs" come in, when a black woman suddenly jumped off the platform and laid herself down across the track.

"Heah, you Lucinda, what you doin?" called a colored man as he leaped down after her.

"Gwine ter git smashed to squash," she replied.

"What yer gwine to git smashed to squash fur?"

"Kase you dun doan' like me no mo'."

"Hu! Who said I dun didn't like you no mo?"

"I seed it wid my own eyes."

"What you see, Lucinda?"

"Seed you dun laff at Miss Fox. Let de cangine hurry up an' run ober me and squash me all to muss!"

"Hu! You is foolishness. I nebber laffed at Miss Fox. Comie away from dar."

"I dun seed you."

"No, you didn't. Gin you my right h'm if I dun laffed at nobody. What I dun laffed fur?"

"Kase you doan' keer fur me no mo'."

"Hu! Izo dyin' fur you."

"Fur shore, Moses?"

"If I dun ain't den I want to be struck dead wid thunder."

"Honest?"

"If I was lyin' den let de thunder come."

"Den I won't let de cangine smash me to squash."

"Dat's mo' reasonable. Take my han'."

And they clasped hands and walked up and down the track, each black face wearing a smile of joy, and each heart full of a love which didn't care a continental cocked hat for the crowd looking on from the platform. Detroit Free Press.

Tired of Walking.

Railroad Superintendent (forbiddingly) Well, sir, what do you want?

Tramp Pardon my 'intrusion, but I s'pose you observed that 'cordin' to the Massachusetts supreme court a man wot is injured while ridin' on a pass can't collect damages.

Superintendent (much interested) I noticed that.

Tramp Yes, sir. Well, there ought to be the same law here, an' ef you'll just give me an annual pass I'll ride back an' forth until I git hurt, and then we'll make a test case of it. New York Weekly.

WHEAT FIELD INSURANCE.

A Novel Result of California Meteorological Conditions.

[Special Correspondence.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—The fact that it never rains in California except when it rains is generally known throughout the country as one characteristic of this Golden state. But just why these long annual droughts occur is not so generally known. As the meteorological conditions which produce the long, rainless summers are set forth in the encyclopedias it is not my purpose to explain them. But some of the effects of this state of affairs will not be without interest to eastern farmers at least. To say that except where irrigation is practiced the fields become dried up sand banks is but to relate what every one might expect. But the resulting danger from field fires and the practice of insuring the grain in the field against loss from fires are features of this country which are novel. Grain insurance has come to be an extensive branch of business, and has some interesting features.

The basis of valuation is figured at so many pounds of grain to the acre, and is insured at one cent per pound upon the estimated yield. The premiums are at the rate of one and one-half cents on the dollar of insurance, and it continues in force for three months. This is figured as sufficient time to allow the grain to ripen and be harvested after it becomes dry enough to burn in the fields. If a farmer writes insurance on the three months basis, but gets his grain in the ware house before the time expires, he is entitled to a rebate or draw back on his premiums. When the grain is stored in ware houses it is then insurable on another basis. The soliciting insurance agent gets a commission of 20 per cent. of the premiums.

To keep track of such a large number of short time policies requires an army of clerks. The salaries of these clerks, together with the commissions of agents and the profits to the companies, which are usually large, all come down and constitute a heavy tax on the farming community. When therefore we eat hot cakes made from California wheat, and compute from the cost to the consumer what the profits of the farmer are, we must not overlook the army which intervenes between the horny handed tillers of the soil and our breakfast cakes. Nature seems to have conspired with the speculative spirit of men in this case.

W. G. BENTON.

From Mr. Mahon

The president of the board of trade has received the following letter from Mr Irwin Mahon regarding the county's exhibit at the St Louis exposition:

DENVER, Col., July 3, 1890

Captain M. L. DeCourcey, President Board of Trade, Colorado Springs, Colo.:

MY DEAR SIR—Your very flattering letter of July 2 has just this moment reached me, and to say that I am glad to learn that El Paso county is now actively at work collecting her exhibit does not express my true feeling. I can and do honestly assure you that had your county failed in coming to the front on this occasion this department would have been greatly disappointed. Our superintendent, Mr Skiff, has thrown all the energy and intelligence that mortal man can do into perfecting the work of our State Bureau of Immigration and Statistics, and has been heroic in his efforts to have every county fully represented in St Louis, and to day has the satisfaction of knowing that his labors will bear satisfactory fruit, even though some sections of the commonwealth fail in recognizing their own best interests. Should this be the case you can depend upon it that in all this great state of Colorado there is not a single location where it can be said the citizens were not advised and urged.

Since the appointment of Mr. Nevius and your assurance, as president of the board of trade, that all shall go well with El Paso county, I, with all interested, feel satisfied, and as you do your duty by your county and your state, so may you hope for good results. I am satisfied the time is coming when you and all others aiding in this work, will be proud of it, while those who have held back, and refused the necessary assistance, will deeply regret the action. This is no ordinary occasion, but is, and by its works will prove itself to be, the greatest patriotic effort ever made by any state to promote the best interests of all its people.

Wishing you all success and happiness for yourself, the enterprising citizens of your lovely little city and most promising county, I remain. Yours truly,

IRWIN MAHON,

Special agent, Bureau of Immigration and Statistics.

Carpenters Heard From

The following address and resolutions have been adopted by the carpenters' union and we are requested to publish them:

Abraham Lincoln has defined a republic to be a government of the people, for the people, and by the people. Nothing less can be called democratic republicanism. The wealth of such a republic as defined by Lincoln can not centralize in the hands of the few to the detriment of the many, for all legislation will be in the interest of the masses. To avert the centralization of wealth in a republic should be the highest aim of every organization labor, capitalistic, religious or otherwise—as such a condition of a nation's wealth not only works a hardship on the producing class, but it means the corruption of the institutions of a republic. That all organizations have not worked to this end must be clear to any observer, as the wealth of this republic has centralized to an alarming degree. This calls to mind a prediction made by Abraham Lincoln. "I see in the near future a crisis approaching that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. Corporations have been enthroned and an era of corruption in high places will follow; and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people, until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the republic is destroyed. This language will be found in Barrett's history of Lincoln, pages 309 and 310. No prophet of olden times foretold the future more accurately, as the following figures will show: In 1850 the wealth of the country was $8,000,000,000; of this labor owned $5,000,000,000; the capitalist $3,000,000,000. That is to say the producing classes, labor owned 62½ per cent of the wealth of the country; while capitalists owned only 37½ per cent. Labor will note with regret the radical change in the conditions relative to the wealth of the country from 1850 to 1880, covering a period of but 30 years of our history. In 1880 the wealth of the country was $48,000,000,000; of this capital owned $37,000,000,000, while labor owned $11,000,000,000. It will be seen from these figures that labor owned but 23 per cent of the nations wealth in 1880, against 62½ per cent in 1850. For 1890 there are no statistics at hand, but if the centralization of wealth has continued in the same ratio from 1880 to 1890 as from 1850 to 1880, then labor has but 13 per cent of the nation's wealth at the present time. A continuation of this system of governing the wealth of a nation means the enslaving of American labor. The causes of this unjust distribution of wealth are many and too well known to require explanation here.

Organized labor has applied for legislative consideration as a remedy for this growing evil, but without result. The only remedy which labor has is to increase, or at least to maintain, the present standard of wages and reduce the hours of labor.

To illustrate more fully. On the first day of April there was said to be 1,200,000 laborers out of employment in the United States. Now to reduce the hours of labor means to more fully employ labor. When labor is more fully employed than at present it means a better circulation of money among laboring people, a reduction of the hours of labor will give the same wages the year round instead of a reduction of the wages during the short days of the winter. It will better the condition of labor in every respect and to this end all labor organizations aim, and it is to be sincerely regretted that these ends cannot be attained without strikes, lockouts or boycotts. We appreciate the fact, however, that the best element and most intelligent of the contractors see the necessity of this movement and cheerfully fall in line with its sentiment. Those who reject this movement are the worst element in the building business, who are amassing fortunes at the expense of the builder by employing the cheapest labor that can be procured. The result is that inferior work is done and the owner is loser. How was the bank building erected for some $15,000 less than the next lowest bidder? That question is easily answered. The compensation for skilled and unskilled labor employed in the building business in Colorado Springs had been fixed and uninterrupted for several seasons until Grace & Hyde began operations on that building, when according to their own time book that compensation received a cut off from 15 to 20 cents. Will first class skilled labor accept this cut? Certainly not. Then what can they do but employ only that class of labor that will accept it, with the result that bad work is done. The inferior setting of stone on that building caused the piers to crack and crumble until the structure had to be propped up while the piers were removed and new ones put in their place at an expense of from $10,000 to $12,000 to the owners. That same firm with its imported labor, doing business on the same basis, is erecting an addition to The Antlers. Are they giving satisfaction? We will not answer that question but will appeal to the architect who came here last week and the owner to answer. Those of our citizens who contemplate building would be glad to see their answers in print. Will they tell us whether or not part of the work was condemned? Will they tell us whether or not part of the work was taken from them? Will they answer these questions for the benefit of the building element of Colorado Springs?

There is one other firm worthy of mention. They are of the same stamp and do the same class of inferior work with the same class of cheap labor, Atkinson & Sons. They built the institute, and it can be proven that the tuck pointers while performing their work on that building took stone from the face of the wall with their hands and replaced them, pointed the joints and left them. It can be proved that there are four inches of plaster in some places on the walls to straighten and plumb them. The building element of this city should interest themselves in stamping out this class of work by withdrawing patronage from those contractors that employ cheap labor. Business men should interest themselves in this matter for they must certainly know that the working man has but one commodity to sell, his labor, and he buys the necessaries of life with every consideration for the price this commodity will bring in the market. If this commodity is put on a cheap market he must of necessity buy cheap or not buy at all. So that business men, the building element and labor are alike interested in stamping out this class of contractors that grind labor, and by so doing diminish trade with business men and give inferior work to builders, therefore be it

Resolved, That we deem it to be to the best interest and protection of business men, builders and labor that we put forth every effort within our means to stamp out the above mentioned class of contractors.

Resolved, That we withdraw all patronage from any person or persons whosoever may award any contract for any building, large or small, to Grace & Hyde or Atkinson & Sons.

Resolved, That we withdraw all patronage from any person or persons who soever may occupy any such building for any business purpose whatever, until such time as they will treat organizations of labor with becoming respect.

Approved by Local Union No. 515 U. B. of C. and J., July 2, 1890.

Attest: J. L. NELSON, Recording Secretary.

Crashed Again.

"I hate to make you any extra trouble," he said to the chief clerk at the postoffice yesterday.

"Well?"

"Well, I wrote to my girl two days ago and have received no answer. I'm awfully careless and perhaps I neglected to stamp it."

"Yes. Very important letter?"

"Very. In fact I popped the question."

"I'll look among the dead letters."

A search was made, but nothing was found of the letter.

"It must have reached her," said the clerk as he returned.

"Then I don't understand it."

"I'm sure I can't. Have you read the list of marriage licenses for yesterday?"

"No—no!" gulped the young man. "I'll get a paper."

In ten minutes he was back, his eyes hanging out and his face like chalk, and in a hoarse whisper he said:

"That's the reason."

"What?"

"Married to another fellow last night!"

"Humph!"

"Thanks for your trouble. When I am dead you—"

He broke away, overcome with emotion, but as he was seen devouring a banana two hours later with great relish it is suspected that he still lives. Detroit Free Press.

Cutting.

He—Weally, I am all out of bweath. My man just togged me out in my tennis rig, don' ye know, when I weceived a message saying that you had changed your mind about tennis and were going to the wegatta instead.

She—Indeed! I wonder who could have notified you? I didn't know that I had an enemy in the world.—Cloak Review.

Standing Up for Her Friend.

Mr. Hankinson (at the party)—What a dainty eater Miss Kajones is!

Miss Keesmith (bosom friend of Miss Kajones)—Indeed, Mr. Hankinson, you do the dear girl injustice. After her tea and angel cake at a banquet like this you have never seen her at home in front of a plate of cold sausage. Chicago Tribune.

The Cook Book Trade.

Lounger—Do cook books form an important item in your sales?

Bookseller—Yes, we sell them by the thousand.

"The women appreciate them, eh?"

"Oh, the women don't buy them; their husbands do." New York Weekly.

M. CONWAY

Has just received a full line of

Boots & Shoes

Which he will sell at very low prices. Give him a call and convince yourself.

12tf 21 Pike's Peak Ave

H. I. REID,

City Engineer and County Surveyor.

Surveys made and estimates given on all kinds of surveying work.

Office at Court House, Colo. Springs. b-6-tf

The Only Infallible Cure on Earth. KEX PILE REMEDY. Is a remedy on an entirely new principle which is winning its way on the Road of Success as many people testify. Herald's salve, ointment or suppository in a box which you can get only temporary relief, but not cure. If your druggist does not have it do not let him palm off 50c or $1 on you, as we send it free on receipt of price. Relief guaranteed by this Pile Remedy. Sold by all druggists and by Eichmann & Co. Denver, Colo. k1-1y

BICYCLES.

Bought for cash; sold on easy terms or exchanged. Also for rent by the week or month.

Difficult Repairing a Specialty

DENVER BICYCLE EXCHANGE

1739 Arapahoe St., Denver, Colo

Send for second hand list of machines. f24tf

Summer Board in the Mountains

For four or five persons. First-class board from $8 to $10 per week. Large rooms; house comfortable and well furnished. Scenery and air beautiful. About a mile from postoffice and station (Colorado Midland). Apply.

MRS. J. R. SUMNER, Florissant, Colo.

f-21-1m†

KINGSBURY RUBBER CO.

Manufacturers and Jobbers

DENVER, COLO.

Coats, Caps, Slickers, Gloves, Leggings, Druggists' Supplies in Hard Rubber Goods.

1226 FIFTEENTH STREET.

e28-1y

GILLIS BROS. & WALSH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS and MOULDINGS.

Veneered Doors, Mantels and all kinds of Planing Mill Work. Stair Work a Specialty.

COR. VERMIJO and SAHWATCH

KNEFZELL & VEAMEHREN,

First and only Importers and Manufacturers OF

FINE MEXICAN TOBACCO.

A full line of Smoker's Articles. Send for Price list. 527—16th Street, Masonic Temple, Denver, Colorado. g-1 3m

Iron, Wire and Steel Fencing.

Lawn Ornaments, Window Guards, Creatings, Hitching Posts, Fountains and all kinds of Architectural Iron Work.

HASSELL & WARD,

21 W. Riverside St. c1-1y

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

Applicants for positions in the Public schools of Colorado Springs will be examined at the High school (Old Congregational church, Bijou Street), July 11th and 12th. Examination begins at 9 a. m.

P. K. PATTISON, Superintendent. g13

GEORGE SLEEMAN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

Jobbing Promptly Attended To.

[illegible]

F. BRUSOE & SON

CONTRACTORS,

Builders and Jobbers.

[illegible]

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO

JOS. DOZIER,

Contractor and Builder,

AND AGENT FOR THE

Willer Patent Sliding Blind & Screens.

South of Court House on Nevada

ESTABLISHED 1878

El Paso County BANK.

CAPITAL PAID IN $1[illegible]

[illegible]

WM. S. JACKSON, CASHR.

[illegible] ASSISTANT CASHIER.

[illegible]

GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS HOTEL.

$3.00 [illegible] $3.50 per day.

Excellent Cuisine. Billiards, Bowling Alley, and Boating.

THE TERRACE.

$2 per day; $10 to $12 per week.

[illegible] A. A. WARREN, Proprietor.

f-14-1m

SINTON BROS.' DAIRY

Fresh Milk, Cream, Skim Milk

AND BUTTERMILK.

Delivered [illegible] in Colorado Springs, Col[illegible] Order by [illegible] will [illegible] prompt attention.

COUNTY BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Public notice is hereby given that the County Commissioners of El Paso county, will sit as a Board of Equalization at the County Clerk's office for the correction and completion of the assessment roll of said county, on Monday, the seventh day of July, A. D. 1890, and continue in session as such Board of Equalization, for the purpose of supplying omissions in said assessment roll and equalizing the same. If less than three or more than ten consecutive days are required for equalizing said assessment roll, they are empowered by law to increase, diminish, alter or correct any assessment or valuation.

That on Monday, the twenty first day of July, A. D. 1890, the said County Commissioners will hold their second meeting as such Board of Equalization, continuing in session not less than two nor more than ten consecutive days, for the purpose of hearing complaints only, from the [illegible] published with the changes made in their assessments at the first meeting of said Board or otherwise, and to adjust said assessment roll so as to their judgment is just and proper.

FRANK W. HOWBERT, County Clerk.

(f-1-td) Colorado Springs, Colorado, June [illegible], 1890.

OVER 200 PER CENT. PROFIT

Do you want to make it?

It can be done in less than 90 days time by a very small investment. Buy a few lots in

"WESTLAKE,"

The Leading Suburb of Salt Lake City, Utah.

The only certain, safe and strictly legitimate SPECULATION

Is in REAL ESTATE investments. To-day the greatest known field for that is in SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, and the very best and cheapest lots are those of the leading suburb, WESTLAKE.

This beautiful suburb is three and one-half miles from the city. Has [illegible] trees per day suburban service, good artesian well, plenty of water, perfect [illegible]. Company has been organized to construct a car line to connect with the city. Quite [illegible] of the substantial citizens of Salt Lake have invested therein. The Company and its agents refer to the banks and solid men of Salt Lake. Choice lots are sold at from

$60 TO $150 APIECE.

For maps, prices, list of owners, terms, cash discounts, etc., address

WESTLAKE SYNDICATE,

274 Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

An Agent wanted in every live town. e-8-3m

CITY MARKET.

Stark & Titus, Propr's.

(Successors to Callaway & Stark)

—Wholesale and Retail Dealers in—

MEATS, GAME, POULTRY, ETC.

A full line of all articles pertaining to a first-class market, at prices within the reach of all. Corned Beef and Mutton constantly on hand. Sausage and lard, our own make. Hams, our own curing. By fair dealing and strict attention to the wants of our patrons we hope to merit a continuance of patronage.

ORDERS called for and delivered in all parts of the city.

LOCK BOX, 920. (n8-1y) TELEPHONE, 67.

NOTICE.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., June 18th, 1890.

To Whom It May Concern:

Being informed that Mr. James Graham says I sold my milk route to him before selling the same to the Broadmoor Dairy Company, I take this means of informing the public that any such assertion is false, and further that my late employees have not got the slight[illegible] to this route, inasmuch as I paid them fully for any services rendered while it was [illegible] "BUILT UP" at my expense.

Respectfully yours,

f 20-tf R. HILL HOUSE.

GOING to Build?

M. D. SWISHER.

[illegible] to WM. LENNOX.

As agent for the [illegible] and Iron Clad CANON CITY AND CAMERON COALS [illegible] prices, and very cheap [illegible]

OFFICE ROOM—No. 5, R. R. [illegible]

OCULIST AND AURIST

DR. WALKER,

[illegible] DENVER, COLO.

WOODWORTH'S SHORTHAND COLLEGE

Referring by permission to Bishop H. W. WARNER, Dr. DAVID R. [illegible]

ACCURATE Iv .III.

WATER PROOF,

St. John & Marsh Co.,

AGENTS.

WM. LENNOX,

AGENT FOR

[illegible] in Pinon Wood, Walnut and Castle Rock Building Stone. [illegible] of the Colorado Stone [illegible] Venetian and Stone Roofing. Oil cake at the hardware store of G. S. [illegible] and C. E. Dunk. Telephone [illegible]

DENVER CHOICE LOTS ONLY $75.

In South University Place Addition. High, healthy, smooth with [illegible] very easy. For further information address or call at office of A. J. HOLT, Office [illegible] Block, Corner 16th and [illegible] Denver, Colorado.

F. E. BAXTER,

Civil Engineer

Surveys, Ditches and [illegible] and Mapping.

[illegible] BANK BLOCK.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

A special meeting of the stockholders of El Paso Electric Company, will be held at the office of the Company in Colorado Springs, on Tuesday, July 8th, 1890, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of considering an amendment of the Articles of Incorporation so that by such amendment the Company may have power to construct, own and operate Illuminating Gas and Steam Heating works in connection with electric plant, and for other business as may properly come before said meeting.

J. L. GOLDSBY, [illegible]

Iron Springs Hotel

Manitou Springs, Col.

OPEN SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1890.

[illegible] Mineral Springs [illegible] Rates $10.00 to $18.00 per week; $2.00 per day; $18.00 to $[illegible] per week. [illegible] Springs, Colorado.

A NEW THEORY.

[illegible] Theory Concerning the Authorship of [illegible]

Chat of the Queen, Emerson, Carlyle and Others.

Bright and Entertaining Letter from Moncure D. Conway.

[Copyrighted, 1890, by Theodore Stanton.]

FLORENCE, June 21 Rome may be the City of the Soul, but the shrines of literary pilgrimage are at Florence. In a single day one may visit the abodes of Dante, Boccacio, Savonarola, Michel Angelo, Galileo, Machiavelli, Walter Savage Landor, the Brownings, Trollopes and Hawthornes At Pisa one may smile at the superstition of its medieval worthies who must be buried in soils brought from Jerusalem; at Florence one learns that in every heart some ground is hallowed. Not sacred, be it admitted, is the garden of Villa Palmieri, where I saunter, meeting in fancy the fair ladies and gallant gentlemen of Boccacio's "Decamerone", who here found refuge from the pest in Florence, and beguiled each other from horrors with tales; but it is an enchanted garden, where the orange and the citron seem more golden than elsewhere, and the myrtle more green. An English judge recently refused to suppress the translation of the "Decamerone" sold in London; nevertheless, one must frown on it, of course. Miss Poynter, sister of the artist, herself a fine novelist, has culled from the book some forty tales pure as the lilies and roses that still bloom where Boccacio described them, but she cannot find an English publisher for them Boccacio marvelled that more drapery was demanded for his Muse of Romance than for the classic forms of the painter and sculptor; but so it is The lovers of genius, however, are not to be frightened by these simple and primitive nudities

In this garden poets of purest thought have passed hours fraught with happy dreams Here Leigh Hunt conceived his "Nimphale Mensola," lovers metamorphosed from the two streams near the villa.

Here Landor summoned the shades of Petrarca and Chaucer for high conversation, and closed his "Pentameron" with the words: "The human heart, through all its foldings, vibrates to Boccacio." Here, we may be sure, came Emerson when he visited Landor for who does not remember his words of homage to "Boccace," and the elation with which he describes in his essay on books, the scene in London when the early copy of Boccacio brought at auction the largest price ever paid for a book?

For some reason or other the Decamerone has been more severely judged than other classics of similar audacity Perhaps it might have fared better if it had been dull And then Boccacio's style is so fine, his art so perfect, that he is not accorded the usual privilege of antiquity. We seem to be reading the sketches of an Italian Balzac. (Balzac evidently imitates him in his Count Drolatiques.) His outlawry rendering Boccacio unfamiliar to the general public, made him a bid for to other story tellers. Thousands who shudder at his name have found delight in his tales as told by others in Chaucer's "Patient Griselda," Shakespeare's Cymbeline, Dryden's Cymon and Iphigenia, Leigh Hunt's Indian Birds, Tennyson's Falcon, and in several of Lafontaine's fables. It is enough to lend some consecration to Palmieri's garden that the exquisite tales just mentioned were told in it.

But it is not only poets and romancers who are indebted to Boccacio Curiously enough it is precisely this writer, usually withheld from the hands of ladies, who first put forward doctrines of female equality. In one of his tales the Female Physician first makes her appearance, and with high honor. Boccacio was the first to assign the claim of one sex to legislate for the other The tale containing this innovation is as remarkable as any ever written. In the ancient city of Pirato, he relates the penalty of a wife's adultery was burning at the stake. One Philippa, did not respect in that particular, a marriage that parted her involuntarily from her lover. Her legal owner demanded that she should be burnt. Her friends might have rescued her had she denied the charge, but this she refused to do. Admitted to plead, she bade the judges ask her husband whether she had been in all other respects a faithful wife This he admitted. She then said: "When this law was enacted, no woman was consulted, nor did any woman consent to it. It is therefore an unjust law If, in prejudice of my body and of your own soul, you will execute an edict thus unlawful, you have the power" As Philippa thus spoke, voices of men and women cried, "She says the truth" The judges consulted, a council was summoned, and the law was reformed death being reserved for the offense only when due to avarice Philippa's voice has been heard in recent times also, and one after another barbarous law has banished before it When it is remembered that Boccacio wrote Philippa's plea eighteen generations ago, it must be owned that our Women's Rights societies owe him a statue.

I am inclined to recognize a token of female equality even in that very freedom of language used in the little ten days commonwealth, accompanied as it was by the finest politeness and civility of behaviour. There should be no reserved galleries for men only, or for women only, as among the vulgar. This was necessarily determined by the ladies, with whom rested control, there being seven of them to three gentlemen. They were kings and queens by turns, each ordaining the rules and amusements of his or her day. A story told by Elonora on the first day having made the ladies blush, he was mildly reproved, but his freedom was followed by the ladies as well as the gentlemen Such disregard of our modern conventionalities, where ladies were present, was no doubt partly due to the period's license, but may it not be also considered the picture of future time, when a more refined civilization shall recognize neither male nor female in the realm of wit and knowledge? Why should any thought be more injurious to a woman than to a man? The way in which Boccacio realized this ideal of intellectual equality is one thing, his gesture another. They said, "If any paradise remains on earth, it is contained within the compass of his garden" In such a paradise Boccacio insists, truth at least shall remain an unfallen Eve, naked and not ashamed

The old gardener was puzzled that I was so little impressed by the fact that Queen Victoria had chosen this for her residence while at Florence leaving her name to the road that joins the Via Boccacio. On reflection this incident in the ancient villa's history strikes me as indeed picturesque. The seven play queens who preceded her majesty by seventeen generations presented some sketch of study of the great Victorian era, in which woman has found a freedom and a degree of equality, which were but romantic visions in Boccacio's garden.

But after all, may not the whole thing be mere romance villa, storytellers, all? There is little reason to doubt that Boccaccio intended to describe this villa, whose antiquity is unquestioned Not only has immemorial tradition steadily pointed it out as the place, but no other accords with Boccacio's description. It is a "league from the" city, "on a little hill," the "magnificent chateau" being surrounded by a 'superb terrace, commanding a grand view of the plain." We still first enter "a large court bordered with galleries," which are in the open air and adorned with statues which may have looked down on the company in the court beneath. All around are the beautiful waters. The ancient swimming pool remains, with its crystal water, resembling an old engraving I have seen illustrating the sixth story of the tenth day, "The Fisher Girls" At the center of the court, where the tales were told, is a large round basin and fountain with gold and silver fishes. A little way off is the little river which leads to the farther garden, "The Valley of the Ladies." "They walked to a crystal river, descending a little hill into a valley graciously shaded with goodly trees, where, bathing their hands and feet, much pretty pleasure passed between them" This valley is on the farm so long occupied by Landor, who would have parted with all the other acres rather than this.

There is no reason whatever, therefore, to doubt the Florentine and Fiesolan traditions as to the chateau described by Boccacio His description of the plague of 1348, from which the company fled, is certainly historic Florence was indeed perilously demoralized, and many left the city It would seem a somewhat strained skepticism which should doubt the reality of the listeners if not the story tellers where all the other features are so real If Boccacio had made it a point to convince his readers of the actuality of his company doubts might arise, but he does not. The suggestions of reality are casual. For instance, he defends himself from censors by saying that his tales were not told in a church, nor in a school, "but in gardens in a place of pleasure, among young people, and in a time when each must flee for life, carrying their clothes on their heads" Nor does Boccacio try to make his readers believe that all these tales were told in the company, or any of them exactly as he wrote them out. He concludes with an address to the ladies, hopes they will enjoy "his stories," and apologises for the license he has claimed. Boccacio was a consummate artist, but so far as the little assembly was concerned it is doubtful whether even his art could have made a pure invention appear so real and live so long as reality. The probability is that Boccacio is one of a party of friends who took refuge from the plague, and that their conversation and exchanged anecdotes suggested the pictorial frame for his tales, some of these being based on recitals by his companions

Palmieri Villa, is the residence of Margaret, Countess of Crawford and Balcarres; it is not open to sight-seers, but I was graciously admitted to explore the garden. The chateau is finely decorated; over the door is an ancient clock, over which presides a frescoed "Father Time." Somewhat later perhaps are the frescoes on each side one a "Muse" holding a scroll of paper, meant possibly for the writings which "Time" cannot destroy; the other a fair lady, with a peaceful lion beside her. In the garden there is a small round chapel, with graceful pillars, comparatively modern, but possibly built on the site of an earlier one. It will be remembered that Boccacio's company was devout and did not tell their stories on Sunday. They could not have worshipped in the Dominican chapel which crowns the mount of Fiesole, for when the ladies with me approached it we were informed that since its foundation no women had been admitted But Boccacio himself was tonsured, and it is within the bounds of possibility that the tremendous arraignment of the priesthood, in the seventh novel of the third day, might have been part of a sermon; or perhaps the second of the first day which relates how a Jew was converted to Christianity by witnessing the corruption of the church of Rome, concluding, that only by Divine favor, could a religion survive such vileness in its representatives.

Yes, this principled libertine of literature was frocked in his 21th year, possibly because, like the priest in the "Ring and the Book," he was a wealthy and witty man of the world, who would attract the fashionable. If so, the church must have been grievously disappointed to find him criticising it and defending the equal rights of Jews (he was the first to do that) and women's rights, and preferring pretty stories to priestly prayers as protection from the plague. Nevertheless the church appears to have remained proud of its extraordinary priest. In a cloister of Santa Maria in Nouvella the very church in which Boccacio's company casually met and agreed to go to the villa there is a grand fresco, representing famous Florentines beside the pope, and among them Boccacio and his Fiametta.

Before leaving Villa Palmieri I looked carefully at its fresco of the Lady and the Friendly Lion, interpreting it finally as a symbol of Romance subduing the Plague—or "Killing Death", to remember the story teller's phrase, as the sister Muse holds the manuscript that kills Time. The believers in mind cure ought to unite with the champions of female rights in raising a statue to Boccacio. Rabelais, another literary outlaw, who also pictured a free and equal society of ladies and gentlemen in his Abbey of Thelems, has a pretty fable of Cupid sparing the Muses. The god resented the immunity of the immortal spinsters, and armed himself to pierce their hearts; but when he witnessed the beautiful work on which they were engaged—music, poetry, history, painting and the rest Cupid sheathed his arrows and crept away silently, not having the heart to disturb such gentle occupations and services. Rabelais may have remembered how even grim death had sheathed his darts as he beheld the happy circle at Palmieri, forgetting his near terrors in their absorption in the charming tales. Had the plague struck down Boccacio, even the Italian tongue itself might have had to wait some centuries for many of its delicate words and idioms. Nay, even Landor, whose embowered villa is visible from this of Boccacio, might never have written, for Pericles and Aspasia, English utterances finer than the Greek. Thus, however reprehensible some tales of Boccacio may appear to the moralist of to day, scholars will cherish him and the severest censor will feel an affectionate smile playing just beneath his frown. One must agree with Boccacio, that his tales are not suited for indiscriminate circulation in families, but a serious evil would be done to scholars by any authoritative suppression of this work. It is an essential part of the history of the age and country which produced it.

It is evident that in Boccacio's Italy, marriage and love had little to do with each other. Eros and Hymen were but distant, and not very friendly acquaintances, or, rather, they were as players trying to outwit and checkmate each other. Whether man or maid had already a lover, being little or not at all considered before marriage, naturally had to be considered a good deal after it, when the husband and the lover had to play their game for the heart so cynically disposed of. Boccacio and his romantic friends never leave it in doubt on which side their sympathies move, and their reader has occasionally to do penance to his conventional conscience when some little dame outwits her old purchaser, and flies to her lover. But several beautiful pictures of love marriages are given in the Decamerone. The whole trouble is the extreme nudity, even to details of Boccacio's pictures. Of this book Paterfamilias keeps Materfamilias ignorant, but not always with safe results.

An excellent lady of my acquaintance, who found the Decamerone among her deceased husband's books, did not read it, but sent it to her young son, with other books, to beguile his convalescence. I am reminded by this of a conversation I once heard in a literary company of gentlemen, where "Tom Jones," "Roderick Random," and other books of classic interest, but doubtful morals, were mentioned. Lord Neaves asked Carlyle what he thought should be done about our wives and daughters reading such books "They should be encouraged to read them," said Carlyle, "to read them, and hold their tongues" This bold decree once uttered, every man present approved of it.

The question would be a good one to discuss in such a court as Boccacio describes in another of his works a tribunal of ladies and gentlemen, (for he would divorce the sexes in nothing) wherein were discussed, in imaginary cases, all points of civility, sentiment and honor in polite society. This court by the way, may also have sat at Palmieri Villa. And indeed in leaving this ancient garden, it is with a feeling that here, five and a half centuries ago, once more met Adam and Eve, emancipated from the nunnery and convent; here met under the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, shared enough of its fruit as might make them wiser; here recognized the facts of human nature, (corruptly operative under the cloak of asceticism), and on them laid the foundations of free human society of a society destined to be refined through that same freedom inaugurated in what now appears license

MONCURE D. CONWAY

A Cat's Peculiar Fright.

Savannah News.

There is an old cat in Cobbham, a suburb of Athens, that has lately called forth much interest from its owners by its mysterious behavior. Since the late destructive cyclone at Louisville and other western cities, carrying in its mouth death and destruction, this Cobbham cat has grown quite a curiosity in the feline tribe Every time it thunders and dark clouds roll over the canopy of heaven in a manner that threatens a storm the cat begins to tremble piteously and screams in the most weird and frightful accents its tale of woe When the lightnings flash from cloud to cloud the cat's agony seems to know no limit, and it rolls over and over, yelling in the wildest way possible Even at the dead hour of night this mysterious cat will rush frantically into the room of its mistress when clouds appear, and will scream in such terror that the lady oftentimes has to arise and nurse it in its fright. The cat is a large black animal, and has one eye, the other having suddenly disappeared recently The cat is the property of one of the leading families of Cobbham

A Wrong Impression.

Mrs. Rural (at an art gallery and looking at a Madonna)—Whose picture is that?

Attendant—Raphael's, madam

Mrs. Rural—Why, sakes alive, I always thought Raphael was a man!—Yale Record.

A Way Out of a Difficulty.

Poet—If it is too long, sir, I can boil it down.

Editor—Never mind You get some other editor to publish it and I will roast it.—Boston Courier

Stolen Sweets.

Cobwiggler—Your son doesn't smoke as much as he used to.

Brown—No, not since I told him I would allow him to smoke.—Epoch.

A Promise.

"Gentlemen," said the condemned man, "I can promise you one thing. I will never touch another drop"—Philadelphia Times.

ENGLISH MARRIAGES.

The Courtships and Marriages of English Girls.

Love Matches of the Queen and Other Royal Persons.

The Poverty of the Marriageable Girls of England.

LONDON, June 22 So much has been written lately on the great marriage question that it becomes a matter of some difficulty to speak on the subject of how our English girls marry without running the risk of being painfully trite. As I am generally credited—and rightly credited with the possession of advanced views on most political and social matters, I feel that I ought to confess at the outset that I am almost a conservative in matrimonial questions. I believe in marriage as a fundamental basis of society; I believe in the desirability of love-marriages, and I even venture to believe in the happiness of of the great majority of unions entered into under the present much abused marriage system

That being so, I naturally take a much more cheerful view of the way in which matrimony is entered upon among us than most of the writers on this highly controversial subject. In spite of all Mrs. Mona Caird's eloquent denunciations, there is an immense amount of honest, healthy, happy giving and taking in marriage going on around us. The gradual emancipation of women and the increased freedom which girls in good society almost invariably enjoy are the most hopeful signs of the formation of a sound marriage basis. There is no fateful necessity for marrying in haste and repenting at leisure English girls, as a rule, have ample opportunities for preliminary flirtation or even for more serious study of character while dancing, riding, rowing, playing tennis and what not. London drawing rooms are not, I admit, the invariable home of serious conversation, but with a little tact it is wonderful the quiet tete-a tete that may be secured even in the most crowded salons. And girls, as a rule, take full advantages of their privileges and whirl gaily through several seasons, looking out tentatively all the while for the advent of that personal mortal who is to inspire the "grande passion" of their lives. In anticipation of course, he is always a millionaire, bearing offerings of diamonds in his hand, but when he comes in the shape of a young and briefless barrister, or a handsome but impecunious captain, the passion he inspires is none the less genuine, and in nine cases out of ten parents are cajoled into recognizing the claims of the detrimental, and after an interval of courtship, the young couple settle down prosaically and contentedly to a modified form of love in a cottage.

It is generally admitted that the sketches of French social life, as supplied in the novels of Daudet or of Paul Bourget, are drawn in reality from a very restricted portion of Paris society The English novelist, on the other hand, excluding those who form their method on that of the French masters, draws his inspiration from the life of the whole nation, and the healthy, robust love making, which is a distinguishing feature of nineteenth century fiction, may be accepted as a truthful picture of the domestic drama as it is enacted in many an English home to day. Anthony Trollope, for instance, always strikes me as a wonderfully faithful exponent of the loves and misfortunes of refined middle class nature, and in Trollope's novels nearly all the marriages are love matches, and where they are not, they turn out to be failures. And the sympathies of the reader, like the sympathies of the English public in real life, are always with the true-hearted and trusting lovers

We have no lack in England—by way of example of love marriages in the highest ranks of life, where the temptations to the *Mariages de convenances* are even greater than elsewhere. That Queen Victoria herself married for love is an established historical fact, and most of her daughters are supposed to have followed her example. But we need go no further back than last season when the marriage of Princess Louise of Wales to the Duke of Fife was celebrated. It is an open secret that the young princess has been in love with the earl for years, and for his sake had declined to entertain the proposals of any foreign royal suitor, and although in this case the pretensions of the detrimental were backed up by a ducal coronet and $350,000 a year, he was none the less a detrimental in the eyes of several members of the royal family who steadily opposed the match. But the whole sympathies of the nation were on the side of the future princess royal, who has willingly sacrificed a great part of her royal honors for the sake of the man she loves, or who may now be seen shopping in Bond street unattended, or driving with her husband in happy tete-a-tete, much like any other young lady of her age.

Of course, there is another side to the question, which cannot for a moment be ignored. We have had recently pictures enough and to spare of what it is customary to speak of as "the marriage market;" of the worldly, wealth-seeking mother trotting out her young and ignorant daughter before a crowd of possible suitors, ready to knock her down to the highest bidder among them. More than that, we can all point to marriages among our own circle of friends in which the bride's feelings were not only ignored, but trampled upon, and which were as much dictated by mercenary motives as any marriage solemnized in France. Our own divorce court scandals give eloquent testimony to the truth of these facts But I honestly believe that such marriages, though unhappily frequent in the worldly and pleasure seeking circles of London society, are after all the exception and not the rule, and there is no doubt that they are strongly condemned by the whole moral sense of the nation.

The English land, unlike that of France, is not framed in such a way as to encourage mercenary unions. Parental consent with us is not a *sine qua non*, and although an irate father may disinherit his son or daughter, he cannot legally prevent them from marrying whom they please. Even in cases where one or other of the contracting parties being under age they have recourse to a runaway marriage at a registrar's office, and make a false declaration of age in order to obviate the necessity of producing the father's consent, even then the parents' redress is but a meagre one. They can have their rebellious son or daughter condemned to a short term of imprisonment for false swearing, but in no case can the marriage be annulled. On the other hand, a class of titled aristocracy, backed up by the rights of primogeniture, is undoubtedly a direct incentive towards worldly marriages by creating a limited number of exceptionally good "parts", for whom ambitious parents angle dexterously on behalf of their daughters or worse still, for whom scheming damsels angle for themselves

In England a man almost invariably asks the girl herself to marry him, before appealing to her father for his consent. When once the engagement is an accomplished fact, the lovers are allowed ample opportunities for making each other's further acquaintance. The whole family co-operate in giving them a wide berth, and they may spend hours every day alone in each other's company, either in the house or walking or riding together, as the case may be Such liberty, which would make a French mother's hair stand on end is perfectly *comme il faut* in England. The young couple even travel and pay visits in each other's company, the fiancee accompanied by her maid, if she should happen to be possessed of that appendage but oftener still quite without a chaperone.

This freedom of social intercourse ought to be a good safeguard against girls ignorantly linking their fortunes with whom it is impossible for them to love, were it not that to throw over the man she is engaged to is regarded by society as so unpardonable a crime. It seems to be only just dawning on people's minds that a small scandal before marriage is preferable to a big scandal after marriage. A charming novelist, Sir Henry Cunningham, whose delightful sketches of life in India are widely read, has just published a clever novel about London society, "The Hesiods," in which he makes the heroine, Olivia, deliberately jilt the rich young man to whom she is betrothed. His view is that society ought to help a girl out of the wretched dilemma in which she is placed, when she discovers that her engagement is a mistake, instead of rendering it, as at present, almost impossible to retrieve a false step before it is too late. I am bound to say that, while strongly deprecating rash and hasty betrothals, I feel great sympathy for Sir Henry's view, which, if generally adopted, might be the means of averting many a domestic tragedy The time of engagement ought to be a period of mutual probation, and marriage should only ensue if the experiment has been so far satisfactory to both parties.

Considering how rich a country England is, it is extraordinary how poor most Englishwomen are I mean in their own right In France hardly a peasant girl marries without a dot. Here even well-to-do fathers seem to expect to marry off their daughters without giving them a penny. This is principally the result of the time honored English custom of making an eldest son a process which is mainly accomplished at the expense of the young man's sisters. From the purely sentimental point of view it is no doubt gratifying to a girl to be selected entirely for what she is, and not for what she brings, but I fancy that after marriage the gratification soon fades away before the practical necessity of asking her husband for every shilling she requires To me, as an ardent believer in women's rights and women's independence, the idea is quite odious, and it seems to me little short of monstrous that a rich man who, in dying, bequeaths, say, £40,000 to each of his sons should consider his daughters amply provided for with £10,000 apiece. Fortunately in this, as in many other things, public opinion is undergoing a change, and I trust that before very many years have passed an equal division of property between brothers and sisters alike will become the rule instead of being the rare exception.

Another point in recent social development which bears favorably on the marriage question in England, is the rapid breaking down of class distinctions, and the consequent extension of the field of possible matrimonial choice The aristocracy and the county families intermarry freely nowadays with the professional and upper middle classes Thus, only a few weeks ago, the eldest daughter of the Earl of Carlisle, Lady Mary Howard, bestowed her hand and heart on Professor Murray, the clever young Greek professor at Glasgow university. Such a union some twenty or thirty years ago would have been regarded as a positive mesalliance, but nowadays it is very sensibly accepted as a perfectly suitable matrimonial arrangement.

Some discussion has recently taken place as to the proper age at which girls should marry; one of the weekly journals requested its readers to state what in their opinion was the best marrying age, and of all the answers received, the vast majority fixed on 25 as the most suitable age, while none mentioned a figure lower than 21. As I myself was married within a couple of months of leaving the school room, I should not like to be too severe on early marriages, but I feel sure that there is a growing feeling in English society against allowing girls to make their final choice too early in life. It is quite the exception for girls in good society to marry before they are eighteen (although the Marchioness of Stafford and future Duchess of Sutherland entered into the bonds of wedlock on her seventeenth birthday) and many parents objects to their daughters marrying till they are over twenty. For my part, it seems to me that it is a question impossible to settle by a fixed rule. There are plenty of girls regarding whom it would be very difficult to bring forward any tangible reason, either physical or moral, to prevent them marrying while still in their teens; on the other hand, there are a large number of English girls, many more, I fancy, than in America, who remain curiously girlish and undeveloped until long after their school years are passed Under such circumstances, mothers ought certainly to defer the marriage question until their daughters are three or four and twenty.

VIRGINIA M. CRAWFORD.

Formerly of the "Pall Mall Gazette," and now on the staff of Stead's "Review of Reviews"

Colorado College.

The Denver News has often a good word for Colorado college. The following from the columns of a late issue will be read with interest by the friends of the college here and elsewhere:

The recent appointment of Dr. J. N. Freeman, pastor of the Central Presbyterian church, to the board of trustees of Colorado college, affords an appropriate opportunity to notice the present status of the institution and to commend the efforts which are being made to give it high rank among educational institutions. To the board of trustees, which already consists of gentlemen prominent in business, social and professional life, Dr. Freeman will bring high intellectual and Christian attainments, and his selection is a practical demonstration of the fact that while the college is Christian in its influence, it is in no manner sectarian.

The history of Colorado college need not in this connection be reviewed. Organized in 1874 and located at Colorado Springs, it had a troubled career until President William F. Slocum was placed at its head His zeal and energy and untiring activity, together with his scholarship and experience as an educator has infused a new life into the institution, and it is now entering upon a career of usefulness which promises to have a far reaching influence for good on the future of the state and of the whole Rocky mountain country as well. The purpose of the management is not to found a university but a college whose standard of scholarship shall be as high as that of any similar eastern institution and which shall rank with them in every respect. This determination is a wise one, for the bane of most western educational institutions is that they attempt to cover too much. President Slocum does not propose to repeat the blunder with its almost inevitable results.

Of the location and site of the college nothing need be said save that no more appropriate city or spot could have been chosen. As a residence city, with a people noted for culture, intelligence and refinement, Colorado Springs possesses the best possible requisites for a college location The handsome grounds and three fine college buildings are all paid for, and $140,000 of the $200,000 endowment fund which President Slocum has labored so hard to obtain are already pledged.

The students are gathered from a large radius, among the states and territories represented being Tennessee, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and Idaho, Colorado sending her sons and daughters from all sections of the state There are also students from Maine, Ohio, New York, Wisconsin and Indiana, many of whom, from considerations of health, have left other colleges to come here, bringing with them the training and traditions of Yale, Amherst, Williams and other great institutions of learning. Much interest in the college has been awakened in New Mexico, and a largely increased attendance from that section is confidently anticipated. Within the past week or two President Slocum has received letters of inquiry from fourteen states, in some cases several from the same state.

So much has been accomplished under the administration of President Slocum that it is a safe prediction to make that under his guidance Colorado college is certain to become a strong prosperous and influential institution of learning It possesses already every qualification necessary to commend it to those who have children to educate, and as it increases in financial strength, so will its powers of usefulness be broadened until they shall be commensurate not only with the state but with the great and growing Rocky mountain region

A Railroad Movement.

At a public meeting held at Crystal, Gunnison county, Colo., on Saturday, June 28, 1890, on motion A. A. Johnson was elected chairman, and T. O'Bryan secretary. After explaining the object of the meeting, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The great necessity of the Crystal river district is railroad facilities, in order to fully open up and develop the great mineral wealth of lead and silver mines, iron deposits, marble and slate ledges, coking and anthracite coals, which can not at the present, without such facilities, be operated at a profit; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the general sentiment of the property owners and residents in general that every encouragement possible should be afforded to the promoters of the Colorado and Utah railroad, or any other company that will construct a railroad up the Crystal river valley from Carbondale, which will afford us an outlet for the vast resources of the district; and that the expression of this meeting is to the effect that residents and ranchmen along the valley should be reasonable in prices for right of way through their ranches or holdings; and that a committee of five be appointed, to be composed of A A Johnson, A W Brownell, Ira B Cline, William W. Wood and John C Mobley, to wait upon ranch owners through whose land such railroad will run, and ascertain the terms upon which they will grant right of way to such railroad as will build up the valley within the next eighteen months

Resolved That it is the sense of this meeting that said railroad, when first completed, will have an assured ore tonnage of not less than 75 tons per day, aside from a heavy tonnage of marble, coal and slate.

Resolved, That the secretary of this meeting be appointed as a committee to communicate with, and ascertain from mine owners the probable tonnage each one will be able to furnish per day, when such railroad is completed, and that the result of his inquiries be furnished the Colorado and Utah railroad company, or such other road as may be interested, and that the same be published in the local and Denver daily newspapers.

No further business before it, the meeting adjourned

A A JOHNSON, Chairman
ATTEST: T. O'BRYAN Secretary.

A Great Card

"That's a nice ad."

"What?"

"This museum advertises, 'We have secured the Wandering Jew. He will wander daily from 10 a. m. until 10 p. m.'"—Brooklyn Life.

Powerful.

He (as usual)—These glasses give me a very intellectual appearance, don't you think?

She—Yes, and I was just thinking what powerful glasses they must be.—Washington Star.

Indians No Good.

Citizen—What do you think of the proposition to enlist Indians in the regular army?

Capt. Westpoint—Indians? 'Pon honah! Why, they cawn't dawnce.—New York Weekly.

J. J. HAGERMAN, PRES'T. CHAS. THURLOW, VICE PRES'T
J. A. HAYES, JR., CASHIER. A. SUTTON, ASS'T CASHIER.

First National Bank

OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

CAPITAL.....$100,000
SURPLUS.....50,000

BUYS AND SELLS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE AND DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

DIRECTORS

E. J. EATON, J. J. HAGERMAN, CHAS. THURLOW,
LOUIS R. EHRICH, A. A. MCGOVNEY, B. F. CROWELL,
IRVING HOWBERT. (6-13-1y) J. A. HAYES, JR.

E. E. WELLES & CO.,

Manufacturers of

Hand-Made Harness

FROM

Pure Oak-Tanned Leather.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

Everything for the HORSE and Stable.

113 and 115 N. Tejon St., Colorado Springs.

SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK

Fine French Wool Challies.

I am offering all my fine French Wool Challies at 40c and 50c this week.

These are goods that have been selling at 60c and 65c, and are the latest styles and patterns.

A LARGE LINE OF

Lawns and Printed Mulles

At very low prices. Just the thing for warm weather. Call and inspect my Summer Stock

N. O. JOHNSON, - - 24 PIKE'S PEAK AVE.

H. T. O'BRIEN,

MANUFACTURER OF AND

Jobber & Retail Dealer

IN

Harness, Saddlery, Whips, Boots

AND HORSE CLOTHING.

18 and 20 Pike's Peak Ave. - - Telephone No. 75

Repairing in all its branches promptly attended to.

CHAS. L. TUTT & CO.,

Real Estate and Loans,

102 N. TEJON ST.

Sole Agents for MAYFAIR Location N. Cascade Avenue and Earle's Court.

We can sell you bargains in Colorado Springs and PUEBLO. For sale, the following improved properties that are good either for a home or an investment, the rents of which will bring YOU in from 10 to 15 per cent:

Nine room house, bath, etc. Lot 90x100 feet; southern exposure; room on lot for another house. Rents for $65, completely furnished. Price, $6,500

Seven room house, location North Tejon street. A very desirable home, which we would like you to see Lot 50x190 feet; furnished. Price $6,000.

Eight room house, furnished, lot 100x100; corner; south and east exposure. Price, $8,000

If you want to buy a piece of property that will pay 20 per cent gross for less than $5,000, we would like to show it to you.

FOR SALE!

20,000 Cabbage, Tomato and Cauliflower Plants Early and Late.

WM. CLARK,

Corner of Platte and Wahsatch Avenues.

Garden Ranche!

Hello Central! Give Me 57 With 98.

"Hello! Mrs. Cowslip!"

"Hello! Mrs. Buttercup!"

"Well! do you know I have been trying for a whole week to think where you said to buy milk, and to no avail; where was it?"

"Oh yes! yes! And you said they delivered it in bottles. Do you know my little Mary is sick, and I wish I could get the milk from one cow, do you think I could?"

"Yes, indeed! Address F. W. Isham, Manager, and he will see that it is delivered.

TELEPHONES 83 AND 55.

F. W. ISHAM, - - Manager.

A REMARKABLE CASE

The Terrible Condemnation of an Innocent Spaniard.

He Had Committed no Crime, but was Sentenced to Death.

A Remarkable Case Now Attracting Attention in Paris.

PARIS June 19 Toward the end of May, 1887 three Spaniards named Guillaumet, Rossel and Villaroubia decided [illegible] and murder a farmer named Pradies, who lived on the Petit Condom farm, a mile or so from Narbonne, in southern France They went separately to the rendezvous behind the cemetery wall. Arrived at the house, Villaroubia was stationed outside to watch, while Guillaumet and Rossel scaled a wall into the garden and ordered Pradies to open the door of the house, telling him that they were Spaniards, and had worked for him

Once inside, the desperate fellows demanded Pradies' money, and when he tells them that he has none they spring upon him. A fierce struggle ensues. Pradies' wife, who is up stairs, hears the noise, and bravely runs to her husband's aid, armed with a sword cane, with which she wounds Rossel. Thereupon the latter turns upon his assailant and deals her several blows, one of which pierces the carotid artery. The poor woman falls to the floor and dies in a sea of blood. Rossel, finding that he is wounded and growing weak from the loss of blood, leaves the house and hastens across the fields and vineyards, his path being marked for over 800 yards by drops of blood.

Pradies, in the meanwhile, keeps up the fight with Guillaumet; succeeds in reaching his bedchamber and gets hold of his pistol, which, unfortunately, is not loaded The struggle then begins again. But at last, when Guillaumet perceives that Rossel has deserted him and that Pradies has no intention of yielding, he decides to give up the fight and leaves the house, exclaiming, "I have got enough"

The next morning, when the laborers come to the farm, they are surprised not to find Pradies up. They go up to the house and knock A window is then opened, and they see Pradies with his head and face covered with blood. He throws them the key. While some enter the house, others run for the police. Questioned as to who did the deed, Pradies replies that the murderers are two Spaniards, the one who killed his wife being fair and pitted with the marks of small pox. That is all the description he can give.

Five or six days after the murder, Guillaumet and Villaroubia are arrested and are found possessors of 800 francs, that remained of the money stolen from Pradies. Who and where was the third assassin? And right here is the *raison d'être* of this letter. Rossel fled the day after the murder, saying to his friend Ferre that he was compromised by Guillaumet and Villaroubia and that Mancho, with whom he lodged and boarded, would not promise to swear, if necessary, that he had dined at Mancho's table as usual on the evening of the murder. At the trial Mancho swore that Rossel at dinner, the day after the murder, said, when the table was speaking of the crime: "If I am accused of having had a hand in it, you must say that I was eating here with you at 6 o'clock" Mancho answered: "I will do nothing of the sort." Then Rossel left the room, saying he was going to take away his trunk.

Urbano, another of Mancho's boarders deposed in the witness stand as follows: "We noticed that Rossel appeared troubled and very anxious about something We asked him if he was ill, or if anything had happened to him. Then he told us that he had gone with Guillaumet and Villaroubia to the Petit Condom, but that he did not dare enter, although the two other Spaniards did; and he added that the others threatened him with death if he spoke of this, that he was afraid of being arrested by the authorities, and that he was going to Spain."

Rossel had been in Narbonne but a short time. Scarcely anybody knew him. He had not worked with Guillaumet. Nobody suspected him. The fact of having worked with Guillaumet was considered by the populace a grave and culpable sign. Hence it was that the murderer of Mme Pradies was looked for among those who had worked with Guillaumet. The police first turned their attention to Porta, who had slept in the same bed with Guillaumet; but he proved that he was ill the night of the murder. Borras the innocent victim of this tragedy, was next taken up. Borras had not only worked side by side with Guillaumet, but he was also his cousin and from the same town in Spain The populace became convinced that Borras was the guilty man, and finally the police, six days after the murder, began to look on him with suspicion.

But why, it may well be asked, did the authorities wait so long before arresting Borras, who was in Narbonne all the time, who went to work every day, and who was well known to all the Spaniards in town, he having lived in Narbonne for three years? And when he had been arrested and examined by a doctor, and no trace of a wound could be found in his body although it was known that the murderer of Mme. Pradies had been severely stabbed by a sword-cane—why was he still believed to be the man who was "wanted"? The answer is that the police authorities were influenced by public opinion, and public opinion was convinced that Borras was an assassin. The women who surrounded the dying husband for Pradies soon followed his wife to the grave made him believe Borras was the culprit When Guillaumet was brought to the bedside of Pradies, the latter was so terrified that he fainted and had to be given a stimulant to revive him.

When Borras was presented Pradies burst into tears. If the dying man saw him at all, it was through a veil of tears Nothing occurred during this confrontation to convince a fair mind that Pradies considered Borras the murderer of Mme. Pradies. But everything, curiously enough, seemed to be against poor Borras. The court room was packed with a public convinced of his guilt. The jury was overawed and the judges too

When the jury had given their verdict, which pronounced all three men guilty of murder, the judges, French-fashion, retired to decide what the punishment should be. At this moment occurred a fact that threw much light on the innocence of Borras. M. Castel, one of the lawyers in the case, reports that after the verdict and while the court was deliberating, Villaroubia leaned over and whispered in his ear: "What are they doing?" The lawyer answered "They are deciding on the punishment." "What will I get?" asked Villaroubia. "Ten or twenty years at hard labor" "And the others" "They will have their heads cut off" "Even Borras?" "Yes, Borras too." "But he had no part in the murder." "How do you know?—you had some thing to do with it then?" "No I didn't, mais do I know whether Borras had or not"

M Castel was naturally struck by the importance of this conversation, repeated it two of his colleagues at the Narbonne bar, and then told it to the president of the court. But unfortunately the president never communicated this report to his colleagues on the bench. Poor Borras seemed to have everything against him, even the judges, who are supposed to defend the innocent as well as condemn the guilty.

But this was not the only circumstance that should at least have caused hesitation before sentencing Borras. Here is another, and even stronger one. Guillaumet asked from his cell for a magistrate to whom he might make a confession. M. Paul de Crozals—whom I know personally, and who told me this whole sad story nearly two years ago, before it got into print, as it has to-day went, in his role of assistant district attorney, to the condemned man's cell. Guillaumet's story coincided with that of Villaroubia He declared that Borras had nothing to do with the assassination, and that if he had two heads he would give them both in order to save this innocent man. There was so much sincerity in his manner that M. de Crozals was deeply impressed. He had followed the trial carefully, believed in the alibi of Borras, established by four witnesses, and these words of Guillaumet decided him to try and save Borras' head. His report to his superior, the district attorney, was so strongly worded that a stay was granted; otherwise Borras would have been promptly guillotined

Bent on obtaining more light, M. de Crozals had the happy thought of bringing Villaroubia and Guillaumet together, having first secretly told Guillaumet to pretend that Borras was one of the party on the fatal night in May, 1887. Thereupon Villaroubia became excessively angry, called Guillaumet a liar and used the most violent language. M de Crozals was now more than ever convinced of the innocence of Borras.

But still another and even stronger proof of Borras' non-participation in the crime was forthcoming. Six or seven months after this triple condemnation a man was arrested in Spain, who confessed his guilt, and proved to be none other than the very Rossel who had murdered Mme. Pradies. Rossel was imprisoned, and the Spanish official sent to France the whole confession, accompanied with comments of his own, which proved beyond a doubt that Guillaumet, Villaroubia and Rossel were the three men who had participated in the assassination. The Spanish authorities kept Rossel in prison for a whole month, at the end of which time he was freed, the French government not having demanded his extradition

Notwithstanding all these proofs of innocence, Borras came within an ace, as we have already seen, of having his head cut off; and if it had not been for the intervention of a senator, M. Marcou, whose recently published narrative I have very closely followed in the above account, poor Borras would probably have been dead before this time, as he was about to be sent to the convict prison in French Guiana. He was actually on board the ship that was to carry a party of prisoners to that distant quarter of the globe, when M. Marcou brought so much influence to bear, that Borras, as well as Guillaumet and Villaroubia (in case the last should be needed to testify,) were left in France. For three years M. Marcou has been exerting every effort to get Borras pardoned. But so slow and tortuous are the ways of the French bureaucracy, that he has succeeded only to day, after long months of indefatigable labor. But he now has the satisfaction of seeing Borras free and happy with wife and children. In the meantime, the public and the press have come strenuously to the assistance of a much wronged workingman, whose wife spent all his own and her hard earned savings in a vain attempt to break his prison chains.

I have been led to write out this sad story, probably because I happen to know one of the actors in the drama M. Paul de Crozals, who, by the way, is I learn about to be decorated by the Spanish government for having saved the life of Borras and also because I was familiar with all its details, told me by M. de Crozals himself nearly two years ago. Then, again, perhaps it is well to point out, on such a signal occasion as this, one of the gravest objections to capital punishment the danger of taking the life of an innocent man.

THEODORE STANTON.

A Little Boy's Effort.

T , a little boy of 9, handed in the following composition on George Washington:

"George Washington was the father of his country one day he went into his farthers yard and cut down a tree. What are you doing asked his father I am trying to tell a lie and cannot when he grew up he was president and was killed by a man named getto who was jellish of him and the no 9 engine house was draped in black." Harper's Bazar.

Sound Business Policy.

"Do you guarantee this not to break down?" she asked.

"Our instructions, miss," said the salesman; blandly, "are never to guarantee hammocks when we sell 'em to handsome young ladies."

She bought it. Chicago Tribune

COLORED BRETHREN.

Many of them are in Good Circumstances in Washington.

Giving a Real Estate Owning Barber a Tip of Ten Cents.

Anecdotes About the Colored Brethren of the Capital.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, July 3. A stranger in Washington was getting shaved in the barber shop of Willard's hotel, one of the oldest taverns in the city. He was operated on by an elderly and sedate

A SENATOR AND HIS NEIGHBOR.

colored man, who while wielding the razor with practiced hand carried on a conversation with a white man sitting near by. Apparently the conversation was on business matters, for the white man remarked:

"Well, Mr. Stewart, I'll raise my offer from one-five to one-ten. That is the best I'll do, positively."

"Then we can't trade," replied the old barber, "for one-fifteen is my price and I'll not take a cent less."

"Pretty close trading for a second hand razor," thought the customer in the chair. "If I wanted to buy a razor from a barber I'd give the man his price and be done with it."

The would be purchaser finally raised his offer to one-twelve, greatly to the disgust of the customer, who thought such haggling over pennies disgraceful. He made no remarks, however, until the shaving was done and the other man had left the shop. Then he said:

"Uncle, let me see the razor that man was trying to buy of you. If it's anything of a razor it's cheap enough at one-fifteen."

At the same moment he slipped a quarter into the barber's hand and bade him "keep the change."

"I wasn't talking about a razor," replied Mr. Stewart.

"What then?"

"A building lot."

"A building lot for one-fifteen oh, I see; one hundred and fifteen dollars."

"No; one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars."

The stranger turned sharply, looked the old barber in the eye, whistled softly, as if to himself, and went up stairs muttering:

"A lot worth one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars, and I just gave him a tip of ten cents!"

Mr Stewart is the oldest barber in Washington. He shaved Abraham Lin-

BLACK BABIES AND WHITE NURSE.

coln and cut his hair on the day of the emancipator's arrival at Washington to take the presidency. He owns, besides the valuable piece of property spoken of above, a number of houses and lots

One never knows in Washington when he gives tips of dimes or quarters to colored persons whether he is helping a very poor man or swelling the horde of an African Croesus. In a hurry for a shave one day I ran into a ten cent barber shop on D street. The barber and I exchanged confidences. He had one shop in Washington with eleven barbers, another in Georgetown with nine barbers.

"But I am not able to give them the close attention they should have," he added. "Fact is, I am a very busy man." "Other business?" "Deed I has. I have a factory where I make trusses, which I invented myself. I am president of a colored man's bank, vice president of a colored man's insurance company, one of the trustees of our church and cemetery association, a member of six secret societies and an officer in three of them. Beside this I am partner in a livery stable, part owner of a grocery store and superintendent of our Sunday school."

These are two instances out of hundreds that could be given. Washington contains a greater number of educated, refined and well to do colored men and women than any other city in this country. A few have made money in trade, but more have grown rich by investing their savings in real estate. In the flush times following the war the colored men of Washington prospered. What was then outlying property, unimproved, and in many sections low ground, unhealthful and undesirable, could be bought for little or nothing. Here the black men invested, and many of them hold their property to this day. An ordinary building lot, which they bought for $100 in 1865, is now worth $10,000 or $15,000. The section which a colored colony monopolized many years ago is now rapidly becoming the seat of fashion, and hence it is nothing uncommon to see a humble hovel, inhabited by negroes, next door to a brown stone mansion. On Massachusetts avenue a senator has a neighbor of this sort.

"But I do not mind it at all," says the statesman; "I am a poor man, who pays out one-half of his salary for house rent. Why should I turn up my nose at my neighbor, who owns his home and is rich?"

Nowhere else in this country has civilization reached such a high state among the ex-slave of the cotton and tobacco plantations. A striking instance of this fell under my observation on K street a few days ago. A baby cart inhabited by two black infants was in charge of a pretty white nurse. Colored men here enter into all the activities of life. They are shopkeepers, boss mechanics, money loaners, bankers, lawyers, doctors, dentists and architects. They organize their own life and fire insurance companies, savings banks and building societies. There are colored policemen, firemen, city and Federal officials, colored military companies, colored clubs, colored Grand Army posts.

Our colored friends are inordinately fond of secret societies. In Washington there are no fewer than thirty councils and lodges of colored Odd Fellows, a Masonic grand lodge with ten lodges, a grand Royal Arch chapter and five chapters, a grand commandery Knights Templar and four commanderies and a Scottish Rite supreme council. There are many other secret societies, those organized by colored women alone being almost innumerable. On a Connecticut avenue car I overheard this fragment of conversation between two well dressed colored women:

"How many s'ieties yo' membah of now?"

"Only seven; but I'se goin' in two mo' dis week."

"I beats yo'. I'se in nine."

And mind the colored men and women of Washington dress better than the white folks. Young colored men wear white flannel suits, belts and russet shoes, and ride bicycles and play lawn tennis with dusky belles radiant in yellow slippers and blazers. Colored men and women drive their own carriages, dog carts, Russian surreys and mail wagons, and ride their own saddle horses.

A Sunday morning scene in front of the First Presbyterian church, on Fifteenth street, is worth looking at. It is in the heart of the fashionable region. Next door is the hotel which Secretary Blaine made popular by living in a year ago. In front is McPherson square, surrounded by elegant mansions. The vice president's hotel, the Shoreham, is but a block away. At church hour the fashionables of the colored world come up by ones and twos. The majority walk, but many ride in hand-some equipages. Some of the costumes of the women are magnificent. Plenty of diamonds are to be seen. The men wear high hats, patent leather shoes and gold headed canes. This is the swell church of the town. Membership in it is a passport to upper ten society.

There is a surprising number of churches for colored people in Washington. The Baptists take the lead with thirty-five churches and missions, the Methodists following with twenty-nine. There are three Episcopal churches, two Congregational, one Presbyterian and one Catholic. The last named, St. Augustine's, is one of the famous churches of the city. It is attended by many members of the diplomatic corps. The music of this church attracts visitors from near and far.

The colored schools of Washington rank as high as the schools for white children. The system is complete. There are kindergartens for little black folks, an ungraded school, a Normal school, a high school and a university. With so many aids to progress it is not sur-

IN FRONT OF THE HIGH TONED CHURCH.

prising that the colored people of the capital city are growing in culture as well as in wealth. If the Afro-American race is anywhere to develop men of genius and a community of sterling character and wide influence, one would naturally expect to find it in the city of Washington. WALTER WELLMAN.

SUNSHINE ONCE MORE.

A Case of Two Hearts That Finally Beat as One.

We were waiting at a railroad depot in Louisiana, and there was a likely lot of colored people hanging about "to see de kivered cabs" come in, when a black woman suddenly jumped off the platform and laid herself down across the track.

"Heah, you Lucinda, what you doin?" called a colored man as he leaped down after her.

"Gwine ter git smashed to squash," she replied.

"What yer gwine to git smashed to squash fur?"

"Kase you dun doan' like me no mo'."

"Hu! Who said I dun didn't like you no mo?"

"I seed it wid my own eyes."

"What you see, Lucinda?"

"Seed you dun laff at Miss Fox. Let de engine hurry up an' run ober me and squash me all to mush!"

"Hu! You is foolishness. I nebber laffed at Miss Fox. Come away from dar."

"I dun seed you."

"No, you didn't. Gin you my right a'm if I dun laffed at nobody. What I dun laffed fur?"

"Kase you doan' keer fur me no mo'."

"Hu! Ize dyin' fur you."

"Fur shore, Mose?"

"If I dun ain't den I want to be struck dead wid thunder."

"Honest?"

"If I was lyin' den let de thunder come."

"Den I won't let de engine smash me to squash."

"Dat's mo' reasonable. Take my han'."

And they clasped hands and walked up and down the track, each black face wearing a smile of joy, and each heart full of a love which didn't care a continental cocked hat for the crowd looking on from the platform. Detroit Free Press.

Tired of Walking.

Railroad Superintendent (forbiddingly) Well, sir, what do you want?

Tramp Pardon my 'ntrusion, but I s'pose you observed that 'cordin' to the Massachusetts supreme court a man wot is injured while ridin' on a pass can't collect damages.

Superintendent (much interested) I noticed that.

Tramp Yes, sir. Well, there ought to be the same law here, an' ef you'll jist give me an annual pass I'll ride back an' forth until I git hurt, and then we'll make a test case of it. New York Weekly.

WHEAT FIELD INSURANCE.

A Novel Result of California Meteorological Conditions.

[Special Correspondence.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28. The fact that it never rains in California except when it rains is generally known throughout the country as one characteristic of this Golden state. But just why these long annual droughts occur is not so generally known. As the meteorological conditions which produce the long, rainless summers are set forth in the encyclopedias it is not my purpose to explain them. But some of the effects of this state of affairs will not be without interest to eastern farmers at least. To say that except where irrigation is practiced the fields become dried up sand banks is but to relate what every one might expect. But the resulting danger from field fires and the practice of insuring the grain in the field against loss from fires are features of this country which are novel. Grain insurance has come to be an extensive branch of business, and has some interesting features.

The basis of valuation is figured at so many pounds of grain to the acre, and is insured at one cent per pound upon the estimated yield. The premiums are at the rate of one and one-half cents on the dollar of insurance, and it continues in force for three months. This is figured as sufficient time to allow the grain to ripen and be harvested after it becomes dry enough to burn in the fields. If a farmer writes insurance on the three months basis, but gets his grain in the ware house before the time expires, he is entitled to a rebate or draw back on his premiums. When the grain is stored in ware houses it is then insurable on another basis. The soliciting insurance agent gets a commission of 20 per cent. of the premiums.

To keep track of such a large number of short time policies requires an army of clerks. The salaries of these clerks, together with the commissions of agents and the profits to the companies, which are usually large, all come down and constitute a heavy tax on the farming community. When therefore we eat hot cakes made from California wheat, and compute from the cost to the consumer what the profits of the farmer are, we must not overlook the army which intervenes between the horny handed tillers of the soil and our breakfast cakes. Nature seems to have conspired with the speculative spirit of men in this case.

W. G. BENTON.

From Mr. Mahon

The president of the board of trade has received the following letter from Mr. Irwin Mahon regarding the county's exhibit at the St. Louis exposition:

DENVER, Col., July 3, 1890

Captain M. L. DeCourcey, President Board of Trade, Colorado Springs, Colo:

MY DEAR SIR—Your very flattering letter of July 2 has just this moment reached me, and to say that I am glad to learn that El Paso county is now actively at work collecting her exhibit does not express my true feeling I can and do honestly assure you that had your county failed in coming to the front on this occasion this department would have been greatly disappointed Our superintendent, Mr Skiff, has thrown all the energy and intelligence that mortal man can do into perfecting the work of our State Bureau of Immigration and Statistics, and has been heroic in his efforts to have every county fully represented in St Louis, and to day has the satisfaction of knowing that his labors will bear satisfactory fruit, even though some sections of the commonwealth fail in recognizing their own best interests. Should this be the case you can depend upon it that in all this great state of Colorado there is not a single location where it can be said the citizens were not advised and urged.

Since the appointment of Mr. Nevins and your assurance, as president of the board of trade, that all shall go well with El Paso county, I, with all interested, feel satisfied, and as you do your duty by your county and your state, so may you hope for good results. I am satisfied the time is coming when you and all others aiding in this work, will be proud of it, while those who have held back, and refused the necessary assistance, will deeply regret the action

This is no ordinary occasion, but is, and by its works will prove itself to be, the greatest patriotic effort ever made by any state to promote the best interests of all its people

Wishing you all success and happiness for yourself, the enterprising citizens of your lovely little city and most promising county, I remain, Yours truly,

IRWIN MAHON,
Special agent, Bureau of Immigration and Statistics.

Carpenters Heard From

The following address and resolutions have been adopted by the carpenters' union and we are requested to publish them:

Abraham Lincoln has defined a republic to be a government of the people, for the people, and by the people. Nothing less can be called democratic republicanism. The wealth of such a republic as defined by Lincoln can not centralize in the hands of the few to the detriment of the many, for all legislation will be in the interest of the masses To avert the centralization of wealth in a republic should be the highest aim of every organization—labor, capitalistic, religious or otherwise—as such a condition of a nation's wealth not only works a hardship on the producing class, but it means the corruption of the institutions of a republic That all organizations have not worked to this end must be clear to any observer, as the wealth of this republic has centralized to an alarming degree. This calls to mind a prediction made by Abraham Lincoln. "I see in the near future a crisis approaching that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country Corporations have been enthroned, and an era of corruption in high places will follow; and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of of the people, until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the republic is destroyed. This language will be found in Barrett's history of Lincoln, pages 309 and 310 No prophet of olden times foretold the future more accurately, as the following figures will show: In 1850 the wealth of the country was $8,000,000,000; of this labor owned $5,000,000,000; the capitalist $3,000,000,000. That is to say the producing classes, labor, owned 62½ per cent of the wealth of the country; while capitalists owned only 37½ per cent. Labor will note with regret the radical change in these conditions relative to the wealth of the country from 1850 to 1880, covering a period of but 30 years of our history. In 1880 the wealth of the country was $48,000,000,000; of this capitol owned $37,000,000,000, while labor owned $11,000,000,000. It will be seen from these figures that labor owned but 23 per cent of the nations wealth in 1880, against 62½ per cent in 1850. For 1890 there are no statistics at hand, but if the centralization of wealth has continued in the same ratio from 1880 to 1890 as from 1850 to 1880, then labor has but 13 per cent of the nation's wealth at the present time. A continuation of this system of governing the wealth of a nation means the enslaving of American labor. The causes of this unjust distribution of wealth are many and too well known to require explanation here

Organized labor has applied for legislative consideration as a remedy for this growing evil, but without result. The only remedy which labor has is to increase, or at least to maintain, the present standard of wages and reduce the hours of labor.

To illustrate more fully: On the first day of April there was said to be 1,200,000 laborers out of employment in the United States. Now to reduce the hours of labor means to more fully employ labor When labor is more fully employed than at present it means a better circulation of money among laboring people, a reduction of the hours of labor will give the same wages the year round instead of a reduction of the wages during the short days of the winter. It will better the condition of labor in every respect and to this end all labor organizations aim, and it is to be sincerely regretted that these ends cannot be attained without strikes, lockouts or boycotts. We appreciate the fact, however, that the best element and most intelligent of the contractors see the necessity of this movement and cheerfully fall in line with its sentiment. Those who reject this movement are the worst element in the building business, who are amassing fortunes at the expense of the builder by employing the cheapest labor that can be procured. The result is that inferior work is done and the owner is loser. How was the bank building erected for some $15,000 less than the next lowest bidder? That question is easily answered. The compensation for skilled and unskilled labor employed in the building business in Colorado Springs had been fixed and uninterrupted for several seasons until Grace & Hyde began operations on that building, when according to their own time book that compensation received a cut off from 15 to 20 cents. Will first class skilled labor accept this cut? Certainly not. Then what can they do but employ only that class of labor that will accept it, with the result that bad work is done. The inferior setting of stone on that building caused the piers to crack and crumble until the structure had to be propped up while the piers were removed and new ones put in their place at an expense of from $10,000 to $12,000 to the owners. That same firm with its imported labor, doing business on the same basis, is erecting an addition to The Antlers Are they giving satisfaction? We will not answer that question but will appeal to the architect who came here last week and the owner to answer. Those of our citizens who contemplate building would be glad to see their answers in print. Will they tell us whether or not part of the work was condemned? Will they tell us whether or not part of the work was taken from them? Will they answer these questions for the benefit of the building element of Colorado Springs?

There is one other firm worthy of mention. They are of the same stamp and do the same class of inferior work with the same class of cheap labor, Atkinson & Sons. They built the institute, and it can be proved that the tuck pointers while performing their work on that building took stone from the face of the wall with their hands and replaced them, pointed the joints and left them. It can be proved that there are four inches of plaster in some places on the walls to straighten and plumb them The building element of this city should interest themselves in stamping out this class of work by withdrawing patronage from those contractors that employ cheap labor. Business men should interest themselves in this matter for they must certainly know that the working man has but one commodity to sell, his labor, and he buys the necessaries of life with every consideration for the price this commodity will bring in the market If this commodity is put on a cheap market he must of necessity buy cheap or not buy at all. So that business men, the building element and labor are alike interested in stamping out this class of contractors that grind labor, and by so doing diminish trade with business men and give inferior work to builders, therefore be it

Resolved, That we deem it to be to the best interest and protection of business men, builders and labor that we put forth every effort within our means to stamp out the above mentioned class of contractors

Resolved, That we withdraw all patronage from any person or persons whosoever may award any contract for any building, large or small, to Grace & Hyde or Atkinson & Sons.

Resolved, That we withdraw all patronage from any person or persons whosoever may occupy any such building for any business purpose whatever, until such time as they will treat organizations of labor with becoming respect

Approved by Local Union No. 515 U. B. of C. and J., July 2, 1890

Attest. J. L. NELSON, Recording Secretary.

Crushed Again.

"I—I hate to make you any extra trouble," he said to the chief clerk at the postoffice yesterday.

"Well?"

"Well, I wrote to my girl two days ago and have received no answer. I'm awfully careless and perhaps I neglected to stamp it."

"Yes. Very important letter?"

"Very. In fact I popped the question."

"I'll look among the dead letters."

A search was made, but nothing was found of the letter.

"It must have poached her," said the clerk as he returned.

"Then I don't understand it."

"I'm sure I can't. Have you read the list of marriage licenses for yesterday?"

"N—no!" gasped the young man. "I'll get a paper."

In ten minutes he was back, his eyes hanging out and his face like chalk, and in a hoarse whisper he said:

"That's the reason."

"What?"

"Married to another fellow last night!"

"Humph!"

"Thanks for your trouble. When I am dead you"

He broke away, overcome with emotion, but as he was seen devouring a banana two hours later with great relish it is suspected that he still lives. Detroit Free Press.

Cutting.

He Weally, I am all out of bweath. My man just togged me out in my tennis rig, don' ye know, when I weceived a message saying that you had changed your mind about tennis and were going to the wezatta instead.

She Indeed! I wonder who could have notified you? I didn't know that I had an enemy in the world. Cloak Review.

Standing Up for Her Friend.

Mr. Hankinson (at the party) What a dainty entr' Miss Kajones is!

Miss Kensmith (bosom friend of Miss Kajones) Indeed, Mr. Hankinson; you do the dear girl injustice. After her tea and angel cake at a banquet like this you have never seen her at home in front of a plate of cold sausage. Chicago Tribune.

The Cook Book Trade.

Lounger—Do cook books form an important item in your sales?

Bookseller—Yes, we sell them by the thousand.

"The women appreciate them, eh?"

"Oh, the women don't buy them; their husbands do." New York Weekly.

M. CONWAY

Has just received a full line of

Boots & Shoes

which he will sell at very low prices. Give him a call and satisfy yourself.

121tf 21 Pike's Peak Ave

H. L. REID,

City Engineer and County Surveyor.

Surveys made and estimates given on all kinds of surveying work.

Office at Court House, Colo. Springs b-6-tf

The only Infallible Cure PILE on Earth, DR. X. PILE REMEDY

is a specialty on an entirely new principle which is winning its way on the road of success as many people testify. It is a salve, ointment or suppository from which you can get only temporary relief, but not cure. If your druggist or any other dealer tells you he has something just as good he tells the truth, for he has not let him persuade you to take anything else. Ask your druggist for Dr. X. Pile Remedy. Sold by all Druggists and by Eichmann & Co., Denver, Colo. k7-1y

BICYCLES.

Bought for cash; sold on easy terms; or exchanged. Also for rent by the week or month.

Difficult Repairing a Specialty

DENVER BICYCLE EXCHANGE

1759 Arapahoe St., Denver, Colo

Send for second hand list of machines. f24tf

Summer Board in the Mountains

For four or five persons. First-class board from $8 to $10 per week. Large rooms; house comfortable and well furnished. Scenery and air beautiful About a mile from postoffice and station (Colorado Midland). Apply.

MRS. J. R. SUMNER,
f-21-1m* Florissant, Colo.

KINGSBURY RUBBER CO.

Manufacturers and Jobbers

DENVER, COLO.

Coats, Caps, Slickers, Gloves, Leggings, Druggists' Supplies in Hard Rubber Goods.

1226 FIFTEENTH STREET.

-1y

GILLIS BROS. & WALSH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS and MOULDINGS.

Veneered Doors, Mantels and all kinds of Planing Mill Work. Stair Work a Specialty.

COR. VERMIJO and SAHWATCH

KNEFZELL & VERMEHREN,

First and only Importers and Manufacturers OF

FINE MEXICAN TOBACCO.

A full line of Smoker's Articles

Send for Price list. 527—16th Street, Masonic Temple, Denver, Colorado

g-1 3m

Iron, Tile and Steel Fencing.

Lawn Gates, Window Guards, Cresting, Hitching Posts, Fountains and all kinds of Architectural Iron Work

HASSELL & WARD,

21 ... Riverfront St.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

Applicants for positions in the Public Schools of Colorado Springs will be examined at the High School (Old Congregational church, Bijou Street), July 11th and 12th. Examination to begin at 9 a. m.

P. K. PATTISON,
Superintendent.

GEORGE SLEEMAN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

Jobbing Promptly Attended To.

F. BRUSOE & SON

CONTRACTORS.

Builders and Jobbers.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO

JOS. DOZIER,

Contractor and Builder,

AND AGENT FOR THE

Wilker Patent Sliding Blind & Screens.

South of Court House on Nevada

ESTABLISHED 1872

El Paso County BANK.

CAPITAL PAID IN $100,000.

OFFICERS

WM. S. JACKSON, CASHIER

ASSISTANT CASHIER

GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS HOTEL.

$2.00 to $3.00 per day.

Excellent Cuisine Billiards, Bowling Alley, and Boating.

THE TERRACE.

$2 per day; $10 to $12 per week.

f-14-1m J. A. WARREN, Proprietor

SINTON BROS.' DAIRY

Fresh Milk, Cream, Skim Milk

AND BUTTERMILK

Daily at 2 P. M. in Colorado Springs, Colo

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention

COUNTY BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Public notice is hereby given that the County Commissioners of El Paso county, will sit as a Board of Equalization at the County Clerk's office for the correction and completion of the assessment roll of said county, on Monday, the seventh day of July, A. D., 1890, and continue in session as such Board of Equalization, for the purpose of supplying omissions in said assessment roll, and qualifying the same, for not less than three or more than ten consecutive days, and for the purpose of equalizing said assessment roll, they are empowered by law to increase, diminish, alter or correct any assessment or valuation.

That on Monday, the twenty-third day of July, A. D., 1890, the said County Commissioners will sold their adjourned meeting as such Board of Equalization, commencing in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of hearing complaints, and for the purpose of making the assessment at the first meeting of said Board of otherwise, and to add to said assessment roll so to be added, such sum as may be found by said Board to be the value of the property omitted from said assessment roll.

FRANK W. HOWBERT,
(7-4-td) County Clerk.

Colorado Springs, Colo., June 23, A. D. 1890.

OVER 200 PER CENT. PROFIT

Do you want to make it?

It can be done in less than 90 days time by a very small investment Buy a few lots in

"WESTLAKE"

The Leading Suburb of

Salt Lake City, Utah,

and only certain, safe and speedy fortune SPECULATION

Is in REAL ESTATE investments To day the greatest known field for that is in SALT LAKE CITY UTAH, and the very best and cheapest lots are those of the leading suburb, WESTLAKE.

This beautiful suburb is three and one-half miles from the city. Has street cars every day suburban service, good water in wells, plenty of water, perfect title. A company has been organized to construct a street car line to connect with the city. Capital $500,000 of the substantial citizens of Salt Lake invested therein. The Company and managing agent refer to the banks and solid men of Salt Lake. Choice lots are sold at from

$50 TO $150 APIECE.

For maps, prices, list of owners, terms, cash discounts, etc., address

WESTLAKE SYNDICATE,

274 Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

An Agent wanted in every live town e-5-3m

CITY MARKET.

Stark & Titus, Propr's.

(Successors to Callaway & Stark)

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

MEATS, GAME, POULTRY, ETC.

A full line of all articles pertaining to a first-class market, at prices within the reach of all. Corn-fed Beef and Mutton constantly on hand. Sausage and Lard, our own make; Hams, our own curing. By fair dealing and strict attention to the wants of our patrons we hope to merit a continuance of patronage

ORDERS called for and delivered in all parts of the city

LOCK BOX, 920. (88 1y) TELEPHONE, 67.

NOTICE.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., June 18th, 181.

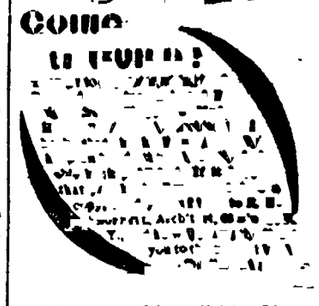
To Whom it May Concern:

Being informed that Mr. James Graham was selling my milk route to him before selling same to the Broadmoor Dairy Company, I take this means of informing the public that any such assertion is false, and further that my late employees have not got the slight right to this route, inasmuch as I paid the Fully for any services rendered while they were "BUILT UP" at my expense.

Respectfully yours,

f 20-tf R. MILE HOUSE.

COME TO EUROPE!



M. D. SWISHER.

OCULIST AND AURIST

DR. WALKER,

COLO.

WOODWORTH'S SHORTHAND COLLEGE

WATER PROOF.

St. John & Marsh Co.,

AGENTS.

WM. LENNOX,

AGENT FOR

DENVER

CHOICE LOTS

ONLY $75.

F. F. BAXTER,

Civil Engineer

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

A special meeting of the stockholders of El Paso Electric Company, will be held at the office of the Company in Colo. Springs on the day July 8th, 1890, at 4 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of consolidation and amendment of the articles of [illegible] so that by such amendment the Company may have power to [illegible] Illuminating Gas [illegible] construction with [illegible] other such [illegible] may properly come before said meeting.

[illegible]

June 6th, 1890.

Iron Springs Hotel

OPEN SATURDAY, JULY 5th.

[illegible]

DIRECTOR LEECH.

United States Mint Director Leech Interviewed.

Interesting and Instructive Facts About Our Coins.

Suggestion About Designs for Silver Dollars.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, June 30.—For a month or more congress has excited itself and interested the country with its agitation of silver. After listening to innumerable speeches on the desirability or the danger of remonetization of the white metal, it was an agreeable relief to go over to the treasury department and sit down and talk about silver and gold with one who knows the technique as well as the principles of money making, and who also has some idea of associating the fine arts with the mechanical operations of coining. Director of the Mint Leech is a man who has grown up amid the jingle of coin. Eighteen years of service have only intensified his love for his profession, and an hour's conversation with him is like skimming the cream off two decades of thoughtful observation of the money question. He is at present very anxious to secure power by congress of an act authorizing the director of the mint to change the designs of Uncle Sam's coins.

"Our coins should be artistic and characteristic," said Mr. Leech. "The designs now in use are not artistic. If we are going to increase our coinage of silver dollars we should have a better design than the Philadelphia school marm. We used to have a classical Liberty head, borrowed from France, but she has disappeared. If you want to see the difference between an artistic coin and an inartistic one, get a French silver franc and compare it with the young woman on one of our silver dollars. As for the eagle on the other side of our dollar, it is not at all an heroic bird. It looks as much like a buzzard as anything else. The suggestion has been made that on our new silver dollar we place a portrait of Washington, and one idea is that it be an equestrian picture. This would certainly make a beautiful design, strong and striking; the objection to it being that with a horse the portrait could not be made as perfect as if the whole of the coin were taken up with the head. But I do not think this a valid objection, for the reason that portraiture is no longer desirable on coins.

"Several novel suggestions have been made in reference to a new design for the silver dollars," continued Mr. Leech. "One was that we make one die containing a map of the state of Maine, another of New Hampshire, another of Vermont, and so on until we had dies of all the states and territories in the Union, these to be used in equal proportions in the coinage of the future. The idea in this is that the coins will thus be made of educational value in teaching the masses something about the geography of their country. I need scarcely add that I do not favor making a geographical text book of the silver dollar. Another suggestion, and a more artistic one, is that we use portraits of all the prominent men of our history, stamping a few millions in honor of one man and a few millions in honor of another till all have been thus used.

E. O. LEECH.

"There are living men who think them—even great enough to adorn the silver dollar. This suggestion was made to me by a certain member of congress—that we put upon the new silver dollar portraits of ten or a dozen of the most conspicuous champions of remonetization of silver. He thought this would be a graceful and artistic recognition of their services, and, of course, he expected to be one of the honorable dozen. I don't think this plan will be adopted. The idea of the various state outline pictures of the Capitol, the Washington monument and other public buildings have been suggested.

"The most novel suggestion which has yet reached this office concerning a design for the silver dollar is an outgrowth of the prevailing passion for pictures of pretty women. The man who offered this plan was a photographer in New York, who said he had been at work for some years making a collection of photographs of the beautiful women of America. He wanted us to take his photographs, several thousand in number, have a composite picture made of them all and use the result as the sum and essence of American beauty and the ideal head of Liberty. I admire pretty women as much as any one, but I don't think this plan will do. In choosing a design for a silver dollar we can hardly afford to go into competition with the makers of cigarette pictures. My admiration for the beauty of American woman is so great, and my desire to improve our coins so keen, that I want first of all to get rid of the Philadelphia school marm on the dollar and then of the young woman from Arkansas sitting on a bale of cotton on the half dollar and quarter. Another design that could be dispensed with to advantage is the Indian on the penny. The law says the design on the face of the penny shall typify liberty, but I cannot see the relation between liberty and the head of an Indian, for the Indian has very few liberties nowadays, and the more he has the less the people like it."

"Which nation, in your opinion, has the prettiest coins?"

"I like the German coins better than any other, though the French and English are both artistic. There is one good thing about the German coins they have raised letters running about on the periphery. This interferes with the practice, which is more common in this country than most people suppose, of drilling into a coin and taking out the gold. This can be done without much danger of detection with our gold coins, as the base metal used for filling the cavity will produce so nearly the same weight that without weighing it is impossible to detect the fraud. Very often the treasury department finds gold coins which have been relieved of a part of their precious substance. Such coins can not be passed at any value, and the only thing to do with them is to send them to the mints for recoining, the owner being paid their exact value. With raised letters on the periphery drilling is very likely to be discovered; but the objection to the raised letters is that they cause the coin to abrade much more rapidly than it would otherwise.

"What is the cost of coining a silver dollar?"

"A little less than one and one-half cents. When the law directed us, some years ago, to coin silver trade dollars we estimated that they would cost about a cent apiece. The expense has been more than that, but we are very nearly up to a cent and a half. Probably we have the finest mints in the world. A friend of mine, who had been superintendent of the mint at San Francisco, is now in Europe. Here is a letter I have just received from him, telling of his visit to the Royal mint of London. If there is any mint in the world in which one would expect to find the finest machinery and most perfect methods it is the Royal mint, and yet my friend writes me that he was astonished at what he saw in that establishment. They are there at least one hundred years behind us, using clumsy old machinery long since discarded in this country. Probably the expense of coinage is twice as great there as here. The only thing in which they excel us is an automatic weighing machine which weighs the coins and runs them along at a very rapid rate. Our weighing is all done by women, and I suppose if we should attempt to introduce the automatic machines a great wail of lamentations would proceed from our weighers. To show you how wedded to their idols the British coiners are I will mention the fact that our alloy of gold is now the model for all the principal nations, England alone excepted. On the continent of Europe they took a lot of our gold coins and the coins of other countries and put them in a barrel or some sort of shaker and shook them up for a few hours and then took them out and weighed them carefully. Our coins had suffered much less abrasion than any of the others and our alloys were thereupon adopted by the continental nations."

"What coins are our mints now turning out?"

"The silver dollar still takes the lead, though we are coining fewer pieces of silver than we were a few years ago. Last year we turned out nearly 35,000,000 silver dollars. This seems like a large number, though it is but a little more than one dollar for every two inhabitants, and the people do not seem to want the silver dollars, for they continue to pile up in the treasury vaults. We coined during last year only 12,000 or 13,000 half dollars. It is a odd fact that the half dollar will not go in this country. It is an unpopular coin. We send out a lot of half dollars, and the first thing we know they are coming back again. The treasury is already loaded with them. It is eleven years since we coined any considerable number of half dollars. The quarter is a little more popular, but a very limited coinage satisfies the demand for them, too. Of dimes, on the other hand, the people cannot get enough. Last year we coined nearly a million dollars' worth, and the mints are now chiefly occupied with the little ten cent pieces. In 1887 we coined $1,555,000 worth of dimes, and thought we had more than met the demand. But the country swallows dimes as a flock of blackbirds do kernels of corn."

"Are the other minor coins equally popular?"

"The nickel and the penny are in great demand. In the last eight years we have coined no fewer than 62,000,000 nickels, and we are still turning them out at the rate of ten millions or so a year. Last year we coined nearly fifty million pennies, and the demand continues unabated. The west is beginning to take pennies and nickels, and I should not be surprised to see one coinage of cents go up to a hundred million pieces in a year."

"We are still coining gold?"

"Yes, but not in such great quantities as formerly. Gold is not very popular either with the banks or the people except in the far west. The bulk of the gold coin in the country is held on the Pacific coast. Our coinage of gold last year amounted to $21,600,000, three fourths of it in double eagles, and nearly all of the remainder in eagles. The five dollar, three dollar and dollar gold pieces are not in much demand, and our coinage of all three last year amounted to only $125,000. We estimate that there is in the country about $700,000,000 of gold coin, and last year we made a thorough effort to ascertain where that coin was. We succeeded in locating a little more than one-half of it. The treasury held $246,000,000, national banks $72,000,000 and other banks $34,000,000. This leaves about $272,000,000 unaccounted for, and this may be put down approximately as the sum deposited in the stockings of the people or in actual use in trade. Probably one-half of this is west of the Rocky mountains."

"How much money has Uncle Sam coined since he went into the business?"

"Two billions one hundred and seventeen millions of dollars. Of this nearly three-fourths has been of gold, one-fourth of silver, and a small sum ($21,000,000) in comparison with the total, minor coins. The greatest coinage in any one year was in 1881, when the total reached $125,000,000. The smallest coinage in any one year was in 1815, when we ran down to $20,000. Our government has been very consistent in its coinage, and it is really remarkable that our minting system should have been left so much undisturbed during a hundred years. The amount of gold in our gold coins has not been changed since we first began coinage in 1793. The alloy has been changed, but not the amount of pure gold. Double eagles were not coined till 1850, but they have since been very popular. The gold dollar was not coined till 1849, and the three dollar piece not till 1854. This has never been a popular coin, and only 500,000 of them have been made altogether. The first year's coinage of the Republic brought forth gold eagles and half eagles, then dollars, half dollars and half dimes. The quarter dollar and the dimes were added the next year. From 1806 to 1840 no silver dollars were coined, the half dollar being then the favorite. In 1851 the mints began turning out silver three cent pieces, and more than a million dollars of them were coined before public opinion, twenty years later, called a halt. Of that other abomination, the silver twenty cent piece, $360,000 were coined in 1876 and 1877. Then that was stopped. In 1793 the government began coining cents and half cents. Of the latter only $40,000 was coined altogether, the last piece of that denomination being made in 1857. The two cent piece was started in 1864, and in five or six years about $800,000 of them were turned out. None have been made since 1873. The three cent piece was started in 1865, and the ever popular nickel in 1866. I have here mentioned all the coins ever turned out of our mints, excepting the trade dollar, and you can see that our coinage has not been of very extensive variety. We have variety enough. What we need is some new designs, and if congress will give us authority I propose to ask the artists of the country to compete for prizes to be offered for the best designs for the silver coins. ROBERT GRAYS.

The One Exception.

Play Writer Just think what a misfortune I have had! A rat has eaten my manuscript of "Pepin the Great" through and through.

"Well, now you can say truly that there is at least some one in the world that has a taste for your writings."—Fliegende Blaetter.

Very Likely.

"Is your son still studying art in Paris?"

"Yes. I got a letter from him a few days ago and he told me that he and several others were engaged in painting the town. I guess he means it to be a cyclorama."—New York Herald.

Those Telltale Pipes.

Effie Is Mr. Dabney going to call this evening?

Hermia—I expect him. Why?

Effie I've got to study, and the gas always burns so much brighter in my room when you two are in the parlor. Frank Leslie's.

Why He Was There.

Prison Visitor Why are you here, my poor man?

Convict Because I can't get out; that's why I'm here. Boston Courier.

Ambiguous.

Laphson There goes Smith; he's the homeliest man in the state.

Smiles Sh! you forget yourself. Journal of Education.

A Severe Sentence.

She Yes, dear, I'm afraid cook wants judgment.

He Judgment! She wants a mutual friend.

BILLTONG'S WELCOME.

Nye Describes How the Duke of Connaught was Treated.

What the Duchess and He Wore and What the Duke Said.

The Duke was Greatly Pleased with the Growth of America.

[Copyright by Edgar W. Nye.]

According to the best information we can get hold of, the people of Billtong, B. C., made a great effort to entertain the Duke of Connaught and wife recently, and succeeded fairly well considering that Billtong is a comparatively new town. The duke said that he was not a little surprised to find that Billtong was yet in so crude a state while marked B. C.

Two days were then given for meditation and subsequent mirth.

The duke wore an English made suit of all wool clothes which fitted him in a desultory way, and which would not cost a bob over one and ten. He wore a Norfolk jacket and duck gaiters. Fearing the cold weather, his feet were encased in gunnysacks, tied with rag carpet warp, but the duchess made him take them off for fear his feet would be trained down too much by that course. One of his feet already has inflammation of the liver, and the left lobe of the other foot is greatly enlarged. He has large, intellectual heels, which extend back to about the time of Queen Anne. He has made several efforts, through the aid of surgical institutions, to rectify his feet so as to have the instep on the top of the foot instead of giving the hollow of the foot a convex appearance. He has also spent a good deal of money in his efforts to precede the calves of his legs, but all to no purpose. He has also had several unsuccessful operations on his feet for strabismus. He wore an African explorer's helmet with mosquito netting on to it, and had a leather field glass attached to his person by means of a strap. Once he lost the cork out of his field glass while at Victoria, and had to get it refilled at a measly public house.

The duchess wore a barege dress, with duchess tatting at the wrists and throat. The panels were held in place by basting threads of a contrasting shade, and the revers were draped over illusion and looped back with passementerie. Over all this she wore a Mackintosh and carried a dinner pail in one hand. She wore a fore and aft checked steamer hat and a green veil.

The duke has been traveling so much that he is looking somewhat mussed up and degage. In conversation with a newspaper man of Port Townsend he said that he had been eating railroad victuals so much that he feared his liver was affected, and that possibly he had boil on his stomach.

The duke is a fine conversationist.

NYE SEES THE DUKE.

The duchess brought her work with her, and will stay in Billtong some time, they say. She sings some, and since her arrival has made the perspiration stand out on the brow of the hotel piano in a way which has alarmed the proprietor a good deal. Her grace sings the ballad "Sing, Sweet Bird," with much skill, hopping into the high notes with great precision and a flushed face. Her grace also sings and plays the ballad entitled "O, may me not in the deep, deep sea." It is quite a sad song, and quite a number of gents who heard her at the hotel went down to the bar to wipe their overcharged orbs on the row of towels which hang from the edge of the counter; also to enlarge their overcharged floating debt at the same time.

The duke takes this trip in order to get much needed rest prior to going back and at once beginning the arduous task of being Duke of Connaught and Strathearn; also Earl of Sussex afternoons and Duke of Saxony and Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha Tuesdays and Fridays.

On arrival at the pier seven lads, ranging from six to seventeen years of age, who had been bathing at the time, and had not had time even to put back the cotton in their ears, on hearing the tug approach came forward in full dress to welcome the duke and give him the freedom of the town. They then vocally requested God to save the queen, unless other arrangements had been made, and afterward resumed their bathing.

The military guard of honor, wearing brief but highly inflamed coats, now presented arms, and the mayor read a short address of welcome, while the duke was looking after his luggage. He does not fancy being entertained by the provinces, and says he wishes they would let up on it.

In conversation with a reporter he said: "At Bungola, Canada, a petty official whose name at this moment escapes me asked the duchess and myself to dine at his house. He said it would be very quiet, no one else there, you know, and all that. I told him I was tired and so was duch; but no, nothing would do but I must just drop in quietly and eat a little dinner with them. It would only take a few minutes and they would never forget it. When we got there the kraal was full of lunkheads that had been asked in to see the show, and a coarse tradesman with whiskers in his ears was holding a photograph album on his knees as if it was a new born child. He was a great coarse man, with open face and pores. He was an undertaker, and gave me his card. It seems that ice is very high where he lives. His card I still have with me. It reads as follows:

A. Bothumus Honeycutt,
UNDERTAKER, EMBALMER AND
DEALER IN ICE AT BOTTOM PRICES.
"LOVE AMULET LIVE IS MY MOTTO"
BROKEN ICE FOR PARTIES AND WEDDINGS A SPECIALTY.

"We had to wait an hour for a guest who was a member of parliament from up in the woods somewhere. He had been delayed because he couldn't get by milking done on time, as a bright little red heifer had presented him with another proof of her affection. So he had to stop awhile and see that mother and child were comfortable.

"Just as we sat down one of the host's children fell into the ice cream, and got quite chilled before the relief expedition could get there. On my right I had a freshman—I think he was a freshman, Anyway, he asked me the price of everything I wore, but did not know that Henry M. Stanley was the first man to put salt on the tail of the equator and forcibly rescue Emin Boy.

"We had cracked wheat with condensed milk, pap, pemmican, fried mush, hot house apples dried in a hot house, I mean kippered herring, skippered cheese, lemon squash, pie plant pie, prune sauce with umbrella sap, slumgullion and speeches.

"At a late hour I went home, and taking a large goblet of smoke tanned Irish whisky I got my valet to kick me into a comatose condition and dropped into a troubled sleep.

"I had to respond to a toast also. I said: 'Mr. President and gentlemen, I am honored by being the repository of your crude victuals to fight, and am now asked to make a bright speech as a partial recompense therefor. I did not wish to come, as I told your honorable body, for both her royal symmetry and myself were fatigued, having visited the jail and other thriving industries of the place. We had addressed the primary schools and seen your growing brick yard, spent an hour at your great central hello office, visited your principal job printing establishments and spent a few hours at the round house. So we were exhausted, and really needed rest more than we did to mix in the great vortex of society.

"'We came to this country for rest mostly, and not to be fawned over and fed, or to sit up late of nights and eat caraway seed cookies on an empty stomach. Of course society has its claims on us and we will not ignore them; but I am not a copious speaker, and fear now that after these few little remarks that I still owe you something, although I did not eat any prunes and my cracked wheat is just as good as ever it was.

"'In closing, however, let me say that I have a cigar with me, so that you will not be out on that, and rather than extend my remarks any further I will leave my cheese also. The duchess has not touched her pap, and so if you will call it square I will now close.'"

The duke then took the arm of his high bred consort and moseyed out of the room to use his own words. "Of course," says he, "I ought not to expect too much of the provincial people one finds both in Canada and the United States, but if one is going to entertain one should have some crude ideas about entertainment, at least they should be cordial, even if they have nothing but macadamized pie and soft shell doughnuts.

"I do not go in for good victuals alone, for I can rough it very well, but the host I hate is the one, don't you know, that asks me to his house because I am a duke. Such a host has no more idea of hospitality than a Congo debutante has of Delsarte. I don't mind a little that is crude, very crude in fact, if it is just a welcome, but if it's just a hippodrome, with duke in the middle and ginger ale on the side, I ask to be excused.

"There are too many such folks, not only in the western hemisphere, but in England also. Look at the way Stanley is paying for his provender. He already wishes he was back in the deepest jungle of Africa, with a jug of spoopju and the silence of the forest. He says that Africa is at times socially dull, but he don't have to sit up like a spitz dog and speak before he can get his cookie. He says that some of the receptions on the Dark Continent are extremely informal, and that a few bonmots addressed to the principal wives of the host, a compliment perhaps to the hostess on the beauty of her sarcingle, then a good-by at the door to the daughter as he pulls with her the wishbone of a missionary, then out into the tropical night, and the exercises are over.

"It seems odd to him, I judge, to return and be made much of by a great many people who desire only to get to the front, as you say, by barking between his roars. Meantime Hank's victuals don't agree with him, and it keeps him all het up trying to think of new pieces to speak. The papers print what he says, and other explorers keep a scrap book and compare notes, and really there's nothing in it, don't you know.

"People with titles and people of prominence are often good at heart, but silly and selfish people, with oily words and cash in little ax to grind, have ground and bore on and rode on these folks till they go about concealing their real sentiments from all but their wives, and wishing they could get among a troupe of well fed cannibals for a few months just for a change."

The duke was greatly pleased with the general growth of America, and spoke especially of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and San Francisco, of which cities he seemed to have quite a general idea.

"New York," said he, "has arrived at that very advanced stage of development when she criticises herself so severely that she doesn't leave anything else for her enemies to say. She is a superior city with an inferior government. The bare mention of politics makes her best citizens fairly gag, and the men who write the best articles on the importance of a wise ballot themselves forget to vote. New York is full of hogs who will partially disappear, with more room on the streets and better and more rapid transit.

"Boston is mortified, quite English, eats good victuals, takes plenty of time to do it, drinks good rum—first buying a biscuit to eat with it, don't you know, and afterward turning it in and getting credit for it on the drink, so that another man can use it later on. Boston is a good place to live in, and an Englishman does not feel quite so put about and hustled and knocked down and dragged out, you see, as he does in New York.

"Philadelphia is like the gentle odor of tansy and dill on a quiet Sabbath morning. She is so demure, and so touchful and so prim that she reminds me of a sweet young widow I once took on a straw ride when I was a young man. She had lost her husband by death only a few months before. He had been sitting in a third story window, as it was in the prime of summer time, and doing a little chiropodizing on his own hook, when he lost his balance and fell to the pavement below, where he and his corn perished together. She had his features gathered up and sadly laid away, to be more carefully rearranged on the Resurrection day by more competent hands. On the straw ride I was at first afraid to converse with her on current topics for fear of touching her great grief, but ere we got home she had milked a strange cow, smoked a cigar, stolen eight watermelons and put a split stick on the tail of the bull dog that was left to guard the same.

"Chicago is a great town, and has so arranged it that you can't honorably cross the continent without stopping in to see her. She does not need anybody's sympathy in the World's fair matter, and hasn't asked for it yet. The hotels in Chicago, however, as a general rule need airing. Most of them bought their furniture during the war, and should buy some more now. They will have to improve greatly before '93 or visitors to the fair will make short stops. A great many of the English, Germans and French have money invested in Chicago and railroads centering there. They will come in '93 to see their property.

"San Francisco is the American Rome of ancient times, the American Paris of the present time, and some say looks like the American Jerusalem of olden times. She is what Alf. Tennyson would call a corker. She lives well, dresses well and makes money incidentally. She essentially lives up to the motto of that celebrated neighbor of yours on Staten Island who owns a picnic grove, at the entrance of which stands the crisp remark:

THIS WAY TO FOLEY'S GROVE.
ENJOY LIFE WHILE YOU LIVE,
FOR YOU'LL BE A LONG TIME DEAD.

BILL NYE.

THE LAST DITCH.

She Had a Dollar Back and Wouldn't Take Water.

In a Jefferson avenue stairway, directly back of a fruit stand, a man and a woman sat on a step yesterday. He had several bananas and oranges on his knees, and a policeman who halted to mop his heated brow was led to remark:

"Well, old man, you seem to be having a good time."

"Yum!" was the reply as he buried his nose in another orange.

"Are you his wife?" was asked of the woman.

"Yes."

"And you don't like fruit?"

"Yes, I do."

"Then what kind of a game is he playing?"

"We are in on the excursion," she explained. "He got mad and I got mad. He says I've got to eat dirt first. I've said I won't and I won't. He thinks he'll bring me to time."

"Sass!" growled the husband as he gnawed close to the rind.

"I'll never give in!"

"More sass!"

"I don't care! I figured on this and came fixed for it!"

And she slipped off her shoe, took a Canadian quarter out of it, and beckoning to the fruit man she said:

"Oranges, bananas, peanuts, taffy and lemonade! We'll see who bosses this job before I get through! Got a whole dollar back of this, and if that isn't enough I'll pawn my parasol for more!"

And as the officer walked on the husband was ripping the veneering off his third banana, and the wife had bitten the broadside out of a nickel plated orange. Detroit Free Press.

The Mine That Left the Territory.

During a recent trial a very funny soliloquy ensued between Attorney Locke and Mr. McDonnell, who was on the stand. Chris O'Brien was examining the latter, and asked him, among other things, where the War Eagle mine was.

"The mine was in Washington territory," replied McDonnell.

"Well, the mine is there yet, ain't it, Mac?" inquired Attorney Locke, ironically.

"No, sir, it is not," said McDonnell curtly.

"Where is it, then?" retorted Locke, this king he had his man cornered.

"In the state of Washington," answered McDonnell, without a smile on his face.

Court, jury and spectators howled at this unexpected bit of repartee, while Locke hid himself in his whiskers. St. Paul Globe.

It Didn't Work.

"We try to give our convicts work similar to that in which they have been brought up," said the warden.

"That's hard, pard. That suits me to a T," returned the vagrant. "I ben brought up walkin' through the country askin' for meals and gittin' away from dogs. I'll begin right off." New York Sun.

An Entirely Different Occupation.

Respectable Citizen—I'll give you nothing, sir. You are a professional tramp.

Tramp I beg your pardon, sir, but I am no tramp. I am a social regenerationist and an industrial emancipationist, and, as I remarked before, I am in need of a dime. Washington Post.

Not a Beggar.

"Gentlemen," he began, in a smooth voice, "I am dead-broke, but no beggar. I want to raise about ten shillings, but I shall do it in a legitimate manner. Now, then, let me ask you to inspect this."

He took from his pocket a piece of iron chain as large as his thumb and containing six links. He passed it round, and after it had been carefully inspected by each of the party he continued:

"I want to bet my overcoat, which is worth two pounds, against ten shillings in cash that none of you can separate one link from the others."

The piece of chain was passed round again to be more closely scrutinized, and finally one of the party, who was a machinist, returned it with the remark:

"And I want to stake that sum against your overcoat that you can't do it yourself."

"Done!" said the stranger as he pulled off his coat.

Coat and cash were put in the hands of a stakeholder, and the stranger asked the group to follow him. He walked across the street and into a blacksmith's shop, and picking up a hammer and chisel he deliberately cut a link.

The onlookers stood like so many bumpkins at a country fair, but when the stranger held up the link and claimed the stakes the machinist recovered his wits sufficiently to exclaim:

"Sold by a professional swindler! The money is yours; but in exactly thirty seconds after you receive it I shall begin to kick, and you had better be twenty yards off."

"Thanks glad to have met you—good day!" replied the stranger, and he was out of sight in seven seconds. Yankee Blade.

Hard Work.

Jomson Are you sick, Stimson?

Stimson No, only tired.

Jomson Tired? Why, you do not have to work hard, do you?

Stimson Work hard? Well, you try to run a yacht on a twelve hundred dollar salary and tell me what you think of it. Yonkers Statesman.

Just His Way.

Patient—Help! Murder! I don't want my head pulled off. You said you were a painless dentist.

Dentist Exactly. I never take any pains with my customers. Detroit Free Press.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD

TRAINS GOING SOUTH AND WEST.

No. 1. Pacific Express, for Salt Lake and California leaves 12.11 p. m.
No. 3. Pueblo accommodation leaves 11.10 a. m.
No. 5. Pueblo and Denver accommodation leaves 7.40 p. m.
No. 1. Kansas City and St. Louis Express, leaves 4.40 p. m.
No. 7. Trinidad and Durango Express, leaves 2.20 a. m.
No. 3. Leadville Express, leaves 11.20 p. m.
No. 91. Manitou Express, daily, except Sunday, 7.35 p. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 4. From Ogden, Aspen and Leadville to Denver, leaves 4.40 a. m.
No. 8. From Trinidad and Durango, leaves at 2.00 a. m.
No. 12. From St. Louis and Kansas City to Denver, leaves at 10.28 a. m.
No. 10. Denver special leaves 3.25 p. m.
No. 2. From California and Salt Lake to Denver, leaves 5.05 p. m.
No. 6. From Pueblo and Canon City to Denver, leaves 9.25 a. m.
No. 92. Manitou and Denver Express, leaves 7.50 a. m.

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities east at the depot and No. 16 North Tejon street. Parties can select their own route.

Baggage checked to destination. Pullman palace sleepers attached to night trains. Horton reclining chair cars on day trains. Observation cars on daylight trains through the Royal Gorge in the Grand Canon.

For full information call on or address,

J. M. ELLISON, Gen'l Agent.

COLORADO SPRINGS & MANITOU R. R.

WESTWARD.		EASTWARD.	
Leaves	7.35 a. m.	Arrives	7.30 a. m.
"	9.25 a. m.	"	*7.45 a. m.
"	11.10 a. m.	"	9.15 a. m.
"	12.15 p. m.	"	10.30 a. m.
"	2.10 p. m.	"	12.16 p. m.
"	3.25 p. m.	"	2.00 p. m.
"	5.05 p. m.	"	3.15 p. m.
"	*6.45 p. m.	"	4.30 p. m.
"	7.30 p. m.	"	6.35 p. m.

* Daily except Sunday.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE R. R.

June 1st, 1890.

Eastbound.	Arrives.	Leaves
No. 6, Express	7.45 p. m.	7.50 p. m.
No. 8, Atlantic Express	1.05 a. m.	1.15 a. m.
No. 538, Canon City Ex.	4.20 p. m.	4.25 p. m
Westbound.		
No. 5, Denver Express	7.45 a. m.	7.50 a. m.
No. 7, Colo. Express	1.15 a. m.	1.30 a. m.
No. 537, Denver Express	4.15 p. m.	4.20 p. m.

No. 6 carries through vestibule sleeping cars to Chicago also free reclining chair cars and vestibule dining cars. A through sleeping car for Las Vegas, N. M. This train also connects at Pueblo with train for Canon City, making two daily trains for Canon City. Makes connection at Newton, Kas., for Ft. Worth, Galveston, and intermediate points.

No. 8 and No. 6 both connect at La Junta for all points in New Mexico. No 8 connects at La Junta with through California express.

Tickets and full information can be obtained at the city office, in Opera House block.

C. C. HOYT, Agent.

DENVER, TEXAS & FT. WORTH.

NORTH BOUND.

No. 22 Denver Exp. ..... 2.30 p. m

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 20 Fort Worth Exp. ..... 11.45 a. m.

BRANCH TRAINS.

No. 23 Arrive from Denver ..... 12.25 p. m
No. 25 Arrive from Pueblo ..... 4.35 p. m.
To connect with New York steamers via Galveston, leave Colorado Springs Sundays 11.25 a. m.

To connect with New York steamers via New Orleans, leave Colorado Springs Sundays and Wednesdays at 11.25 a. m.

Through tickets to New York via New Orleans and Cromwell Steamship line, and via Galveston and Morgan or Mallory lines.

Baggage checked to destination of ticket. Steamers sail from New Orleans Wednesdays and Saturdays, from Galveston, Wednesdays.

Sight-making tickets on sale to or from foreign countries via all principal lines.

E. D. BAXTER, General Agent.

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE.

No. 13 Leaves for Pueblo ..... 7.40 a. m
No. 15 " " " ..... 7.10 p. m
No. 18 Leaves for Denver ..... 8.30 a. m
No. 16 Leaves for the east ..... 9.25 a. m
No. 14 (Vestibule) ..... 7.45 p. m
No. 13 (Vestibule) arrive from Chicago 7.20 a. m
No. 15 Exp. " arrive from Chicago ... 6.50 p. m

Nos. 13 and 14 are solid vestibule trains between Chicago and Colorado Springs via St. Joseph and Kansas City without change. Tickets on sale and baggage checked through to all points east and west at 17 Pike's Peak Ave. or D. & R. G. Depot.

W. W. WOOD, Ticket and Pass. Ag't

COLORADO MIDLAND RAILWAY.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE UNION DEPOT.
June 20th, 1890.

Arrive from Denver ..... 10.55 a. m
Leave for Leadville, Aspen and Glenwood ..... 10.50 a. m
Arrive from Leadville, Aspen and Glenwood ..... 3.50 a. m.
Leave for Denver ..... 3.45 a. m.

Suburban Trains.

Leave Colorado Springs, 7.55 a. m. 12.45 and 3.20 p. m.
Arrive at Colorado Springs, 10.20 a. m., 3.10 and 7.30 p. m.
The first two trains go as far as Woodland Park. The last train makes a round trip to Florissant.

S. N. NYE, Agent.

POSTOFFICE BULLETIN.

D. & R. G.

ARRIVE From—		DEPART For—
4.45 p. m.	Denver and tributary points	8.45 a. m.
8.10 p. m. and 4.45 a. m.	Pacific Coast and all intermediate points on Central Pacific and D. & R. G. R'y	11.10 p. m. and 11.35 a. m
1.30 p. m.	Denver and intermediate points and all registered mail to and from Europe, West Indies, Canada, New England, Middle, Southern and Western states, the Northern and Northwestern Territories	4.45 p. m.
12.30 a. m.	All points on line of Missouri Pacific	8.11 p. m.
4.45 p. m. and 11.40 a. m.	Denver, Mississippi Valley states, Northern and Northwestern Territories	4.45 a. m
4.38 a. m.	Aspen, Glenwood Springs, Leadville, Salida, Canon City, Pueblo, Southern and Southwestern Colorado	11.00 p. m.
10.30 a. m.	Colorado City	8.45 a. m
10.30 a. m. and 4.50 p. m.	Manitou Springs	8.45 a. m and 4.05 p. m

COLORADO MIDLAND.

ARRIVE From—		DEPART For—
4.00 a. m	Aspen, Glenwood, Leadville and all points on Colorado Midland	10.30 a. m.
7.30 p. m.	Cascade, Green Mountain Falls and Manitou Park	7.30 a. m

A., T. & S. F. R. R.

ARRIVE From—		DEPART For—
1.05 a. m and 7.50 a. m.	Europe, West Indies, Canada, New England, Middle, Southern and Western states, Old and New Mexico, Arizona and Southern California	7.20 p. m and 12.30 a. m

D., T. & G. R. R.

ARRIVE From—		DEPART For—
12.00 p. m.	Denver and intermediate points on D., T. & G.	2.00 p. m
3.35 p. m.	Louisiana, Texas all intermediate points on D., T. & G.	10.35 a. m

C. K. & NEBASKA (C. R. I. & P.)

ARRIVE From—		DEPART For—
7.35 a. m and 5.00 p. m.	Local points on the line of Rock Island and all mail east of Missouri river	7.15 p. m. and 8.50 a. m.

M. W. EVERHETH, P. M.

Manitou Park Hotel!

Is Now Open for the Season.

Some delightful cottage rooms still unlet, as well as a few rooms in the Hotel Park. Wonderfully good trout fishing, as trout are cultivated and turned out. Lake of 25 acres; good boating; billiards; lawn tennis, and good livery at prices lower than town. Good cooking a specialty. Conveyances can be had to meet any train; Tuesday noon train leaving Colorado Springs 12.45. Fare $1; 7 miles lovely drive.

Rates: $3.00 a day; $15 to $20 a Week.

Any one having letters or parcels at the Shields-Morley Grocery Co., will have them promptly delivered anywhere along the line Pike's or Manitou Park, by the Manitou Park Express Wagon.

1-5-tf H. G. THORNTON, Prop.

A FREE RIDE TO DENVER

By Purchasing your FURNITURE from

J. G. KILPATRICK

You will save the COST of a Railroad Ticket to Denver.

$30 Bedroom Suit in any Color, NINE pieces, consisting of Bed, Dresser, Washstand, Spring, Mattress, two Reception Chairs, one Rocker and one Table.

$49 Buys a much better one of the same number of pieces.

$100 Buys a fine Bedroom set of EIGHT pieces in the new XVI Century finish: This is an elegant set, well worth $125.00.

$40 Buys a good solid Oak Parlor set of Six pieces, covered in tapestry and trimmed in Silk Plush. Sofa, Patent rocker, Gent's large Chair, Divan, two Reception Chairs.

$60 Buys the same suit covered in Crushed Plush.

$33 Good Antique, EIGHT piece, Dining-room set, consisting of Extension Table, six Chairs and Side-board.

$89 Fine XVI Century NINE piece Dining-room set, Upholstered in Leather, any color, Gent's Chair, six Dining Chairs, Extension Table, Side board.

$15 to $200 FOLDING BEDS: Largest assortment of Folding Beds in the West, at Prices from $15.00 to [illegible]

The reputation of this House for keeping the very best made and the latest fashioned Goods, and for selling at Lowest Eastern Prices, insures Mr. Kilpatrick a liberal patronage.

If your Home Merchants do not keep what you want, don't fail to write for handsome Illustrated Catalogue and prices; or call in person when in Denver. Orders by correspondence are given special attention. Satisfaction guaranteed.

J. G. KILPATRICK,
1717 to 1723 Lawrence Street, Denver. e-21-eod 3m

GUESS AND GET $100, $50 or $25, FREE

Given Away by THE GREAT DIVIDE, the Best Dollar Monthly in the World.

Do You want to know what the future will be? Do you want to know if you will be married and when? Are you interested in the news? Do you like good stories? Are you curious to know if Old Sol will ever be Man's friend? Are you fond of the ladies? Have you a longing towards Geology? Do Minerals interest you? Would you like to study Crystals? Do you want to know how God and Science are friends?

If So subscribe for the GREAT DIVIDE without delay.

CLEAR, FAIR AND CLOUDY

Predict the Weather in Colorado.

This great Rocky Mountain region in addition to its untold wealth of gold, silver, etc., also possesses a most wonderful climate, and as a matter of fact, more sunshine than any other part of the United States. We are interested in having our locality painted with the resources of the West through the Great Divide, and one of the following premiums to create an interest and have you become a subscriber.

PREMIUM OFFER. To any one subscribing before close of contest (Sept. 1st) and guessing correctly the 3 days (Clear, Fair and Cloudy days) that will occur in Colorado between Aug 20th and Sept 20, 1890, we will give as a premium $100 in cash. To the contestant guessing second nearest, $50 in cash. To the contestant guessing third nearest $25.

Only new subscribers who become such before contest closes, be sure about this, and send their GUESSES when SUBSCRIPTION is sent are entitled to any of these premiums.

Contestants will be sent the regular report of the U. S. Weather Bureau of Colorado. Name of successful competitors will be published in the GREAT DIVIDE. Prize money or premiums will be paid on day of decision.

Address all letters to THE GREAT DIVIDE PUB. CO. P. O. Box 7. DENVER, COLO.

Reference: The National Bank of Denver.

	CLEAR	FAIR	CLOUDY
Jan.	11	11	7
Feb.	4	9	15
Mar.	3	9	19
Apr.	4	16	10
May	1	18	12
June	5	7	18
July	6	12	13
Aug.	6	12	13
Sept.	9	13	8
Oct